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EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE Foreign Ministers of the Big Four who met in Paris last week were not expected to make up the West's collective mind on the Berlin issue. What they now appear to have decided on is to embark on probing Soviet intentions, while demonstrating Western Unity and determination to Mr. Khrushchev. They were obviously not satisfied with the recent Soviet notes, nor with Mr. Khrushchev's broadcast, seconded as it was by the Soviet voice from space.

WESTERN TALKS ON BERLIN

The basic question facing the Foreign Ministers was whether this was the Soviet Union's last word. Was Mr. Khrushchev ready to talk about more than how to abolish or whittle down Western rights in Berlin? At least half of the time was spent discussing Western strategy should the political poker game develop into a crisis this autumn. The West was uncertain both about the cards Mr. Khrushchev was holding, and the way he intended to play them. The Foreign Ministers consequently agreed on military, economic and political counter-measures to any possible Soviet moves.

Although these plans remain secret, it is already clear that they include strengthening Nato's military potential, especially conventional forces. All the member countries of the Atlantic Alliance are expected to contribute. The Four Powers emphasized that this was a Nato problem, and that the Alliance as a whole would take the measures needed to meet it. Mr. Rusk put the collective position of the Four to the Nato Permanent Council in what was described as "part of the process of close consultation which will be particularly necessary in the coming months."

Behind these preparations was the need to make it clear to the Soviet Union that there was a risk of nuclear war over Berlin. The British Foreign Secretary said that military and other measures were necessary "should reason not prevail... and we therefore come close to a very dangerous situation and possibly war."

Reports from Paris indicate that General de Gaulle clearly favours continued firmness. As he has shown in the case of Bizerta, he is against negotiating under duress. In his view, which differs from that of Great Britain and the United States, the West should sit tight and wait for precise proposals for negotiation from the Soviet Union.

The paradox is that France is advocating intransigence over Berlin amid growing fears of a new military insurrection against the Gaullist regime. The conservative "Le Figaro" this week launched a bitter attack on the right-wing extremists who, it says, were plotting to weaken France just when the country was facing an acute Communist threat in Europe. Whether General de Gaulle's advice prevails or not, it is evident from Mr. Rusk's statement yesterday after his talks with Messrs. Fanfani and Adenauer that there will be East-West negotiations on Berlin when the West is convinced that a useful purpose can be served by a new Summit.

Special Session Of Assembly On Bizerta

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday called a special session of the General Assembly to meet on August 21 on the Franco-Tunisian dispute, after a majority of the 99 U.N. members approved an Asian-African request for the session.

In Paris, the French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, said yesterday that France would not participate in the debate.

Mr. Hammarskjold sent telegrams to all delegations announcing the session immediately after Uruguay became the 50th member to vote for it. Sweden and Finland later informed him that they favoured the session.

In the telegraphic poll which Mr. Hammarskjold started on Monday night, the U.S. informed him that it was withholding agreement "for the present."

Delay Explained

The delay in convening the session is required under rules of procedure which state that delegations must be notified at least 10 days in advance of special sessions. The sole item of business before the Assembly will be "the grave situation in Tunisia obtaining since July 19, 1961," when Tunisians began to blockade the French naval base at Bizerta.

Addressing the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission, M. Couve de Murville added that France's presence at Bizerta should not be interpreted as a desire to maintain her hold on North Africa, but should be seen in the context of the defence of the Mediterranean.

In Tunis, the Government yesterday banned the sale of 10 French newspapers because of attacks by French paratroopers against a Tunisian Government information centre in Bizerta.

(Reuter, AP)

Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan said last night Israel will vote with France on the Bizerta question because "France has supported Israel through thick and thin." Mr. Dayan was speaking at a Mapai election rally in Ashkelon.

Long-Range Bomber Group for Indonesia

JAKARTA (AP). — The Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Marshal Suryadarma, yesterday formally inaugurated Indonesia's first long-range bomber squadron. It is composed of newly-arrived Russian TU16s.

The Air Marshal said the squadron is being equipped for combat readiness in view of the precarious international situation.

The squadron now has two long-range Russian bombers but more are expected before the end of the year. Senior air force officials said the squadron will have 20.

An increased military build-up is planned here because of the dispute over Dutch New Guinea. The Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, Roeslan Abdulgani, said yesterday that the struggle for the territory was entering a decisive phase.

Germans Build American Jet

MUNICH (Reuter). — The first F104 Starfighter jet assembled under licence in West Germany roared into the air yesterday from a Bavarian airfield.

The West German Air Force will eventually have about 700 of the 1,500-mile-an-hour planes, all but 100 of which will have been German-built. At present the Starfighter is assembled in West Germany from American parts, but later this year German parts will be introduced.

A-G Demands 'Just Verdict' In Completing Staste's Case

Defence to Sum Up Monday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

With the plea for the "Judges of Israel to render a just and righteous verdict" on Adolf Eichmann — charged with being the chief executor of the murder of six million Jews—the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, yesterday morning completed the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Robert Servatius is to sum up for the defence on Monday. The court will then adjourn until the judgment is ready.

Only if and when a verdict of "guilty" is brought in, will the Attorney-General state what penalty he demands and the prisoner will be able to plead mitigation.

"We have reviewed the revolution which the Nazis sought to bring about in Europe — to turn back the wheels of progress, to obliterate the achievements of culture and to entrench slavish obedience to a dictator," Mr. Hausner said yesterday morning.

"Like Attila the Hun, Hitler was a scourge. Attila had boasted that where his horses champed no grass would ever grow again. Hitler and his henchmen vaunted their cruelty and their ability to kill a human being without any mercy, to raze cities to the ground, to obliterate peoples and states.

"There is apparently a limit to the number of beings whom a man can kill in hate and lust for blood. But there is no limit to the number who can be exterminated by a systematic and calculated plan based on a categorical imperative.

"The Jewish people, to its great tragedy, were the Nazi's first victim, although there are plentiful signs that if the Germans had been victorious, they would not have been the last. The Nazis' fury rained down on the defenceless heads of Israel. It is not within the power of flesh and blood to bring back those who have gone. A new writer of Lamentations must arise to do justice to their suffering and death.

"But what was done to them cries out for justice. And I am proud that the day has come when a man of Israel can arise and speak in the language of the law about an evil-doer who has been trapped and caught.

"Here, in this country, no one need plead for mercy and pity from an arch-murderer. There is no need to flee from him and seek succour and protection in another country. Here he will be judged by the law. And today, when the exiles are returned to Judea and Jerusalem, the oppressors of Judah and those who sought their innocent blood will be tried, according to the prophecy of Joel. And I ask you, judges of Israel, to render a just and righteous verdict."

Earlier, Mr. Hausner had submitted part of his summing-up speech in writing. This has 31 chapter heads, and closely follows his opening speech. It was prepared by Deputy State Attorneys Gavriel Bach and Ya'acov Baror.

In court, Mr. Hausner analyzed the 15-count charge sheet and indicated to what extent each count had been proved.

In discussing Eichmann's personality, he dismissed as ridiculous the "little cog" theory, pointing out that Eichmann's behaviour in court and the way he thought up excuses during his cross-examination was indication enough of his ability and intelligence. Furthermore, he charged, Eichmann had never stopped being a rabid anti-Semite.

(Fuller report — Page 2)

Hausner Lauds Righteous Gentiles

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"During the dark night of horrors which descended on Europe with Hitler's assumption of power, there were lights which sparkled in the night, and the Jewish People will never forget those who helped them, as it will never forget its greatest persecutors," Attorney-General Gideon Hausner said yesterday in a moving speech of thanks in the Eichmann trial court.

"We will always remember the mercy of the Swedes who gave us asylum, and that true humanitarian, Raoul Wallenberg, the saviour of thousands of Hungarian Jews; the French underground's efforts to rescue Jews; the identification of the Dutch with our plight by wearing the yellow patch, and the open rescue efforts of the Dutch Church.

"We will never forget the courage of Italian officialdom in foiling Mussolini; or those Poles who rescued Jews from the Valley of Death at the risk of their lives.

"We will never forget the nobility of the Danish people, the entire people, which risked its life to save the Jews of Denmark;

Belgians and Norwegians

"We will never forget the mercy which the Belgian royal house displayed, and the Belgian underground which tried to blow up trains to save the Jews who were being deported;

"We will always remember the Norwegian underground which placed the lives of its members in jeopardy smuggling Jews to Sweden;

"We have heard of the spiritual efforts of Dr. Grueber, and of his colleagues, who within the Third Reich itself risked their lives, of people who believed in humanity and love of fellowman who lived in Germany, and they were, strangely enough, as Dr. Grueber said, the common people, persons who created an underground, one of whose purposes was—the rescue of Jews. And we will always remember other peoples, the Yugoslavs, the Greeks, and all those in the conquered countries who loved humanity and who fought valiantly, endangering their lives, to save men from death.

"Thanks must also go to the Red and all the Allied armies whose swift advance saved thousands.

"And since we are not judging the evil-doers and the righteous as if they were the same—we can tell who are the righteous few among the evils of Sdom."

And among ourselves, the Jewish People, there were bright spots among the shadows.

'Walls of Hatred'

The downtrodden Jewish People, standing alone, surrounded by walls of hatred and of jackbooted mercenaries, achieved heights of valour unparalleled in any European country.

"And those who went (to their death) with the words 'I believe in perfect faith' on their lips—I believe they did not die in vain. There is consolation in that they knew how to face their persecutor and their enemy. And in their last hour they said:

Do not say: This is our last road,

That the light of day has been hidden by the clouded heavens;

The day we yearned for will surely rise,

And we on our part will shout: We are here.

Swastika Daubing At California Synagogue

SAN FRANCISCO (INA). — The Ner Tamid Synagogue, which was desecrated during the world-wide spate of swastika daubings in late 1959 and early 1960, was again smeared with swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans one evening this week while two groups were meeting inside.

Castro 'Mortified,' Frees US Plane Seized by Frenchman

MIAMI, Florida. — A Pan-American World Airways DC-8 jetliner arrived here from Havana close to midnight Wednesday, 10 hours after it was hijacked en route from Mexico to Guatemala by a pistol-wielding former French Algerian.

The hijacker, 25-year-old Alberto Charles Cadon, an artist with a history of mental illness, was being held in Cuban Military Headquarters.

In Washington, the U.S. Government yesterday filed charges against Cadon, who has been living in the U.S. since 1957, of crime on the high seas, assault with a dangerous weapon, and assault with intent to commit a felony.

A crew member quoted Cadon as saying: "I am not a Communist, and not a Cuban. I do not like the way Washington interfered in the Algerian situation. I am taking this means to show my protest."

The Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro, was reported to be "mortified" by the incident, and personally saw the plane off at Havana Airport.

One of the 73 passengers was the Colombian Foreign Minister, Mr. Julio Torbay Ayala, an outspoken opponent of the Castro regime. Yet Havana Radio announced that the plane was being released in deference to Mr. Ayala, and Dr. Castro shook hands with him just before the plane left.

The Executive Vice-President of Pan-American, Mr. Wilbur Morrison, who flew to Havana immediately after learning of the incident, reported that Cadon was disarmed and held by the Cuban authorities as soon as the plane landed, while the rest of the passengers and the crew were given cocktails and food at the airport restaurant.

The departure for Miami was delayed because Havana Airport has no starting equipment for pure jet aircraft. Finally, a Pan American plane had to make a special flight from Miami carrying the gas cylinders needed to start the DC-8. *(Reuter, AP)*

Guards Posted In U.S. Planes

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Armed, plainclothes guards have been placed on American airliners to prevent hijacking attempts, the White House announced yesterday. The order covers domestic and some international routes, but not planes flying to Europe.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, said the decision went into effect after Wednesday's hijacking over Mexico.

Future hijackers may be sentenced to death under a provision written by the Senate yesterday into the Government's new bill on the offence.

3 Die in Bid To Steal Cuban Plane

HAVANA (AP). — Three persons were killed and six wounded in a gun battle aboard a Cuban airliner during an attempted piracy in flight by enemies of the Castro Government, it was reported here yesterday.

The plane, with 53 persons aboard, was finally crash-landed in a sugar cane field by the co-pilot after the pilot had been killed by the pirates. The attackers fled.

The pilot was killed when he refused the hijackers' orders to fly to Miami or to open the door of his cabin, and they fired through the panels.

The other dead were one of two military guards assigned to the plane and one of the hijackers, who were killed in the gunfight that developed in the passengers' cabin.

Havana Radio reported that a woman and four or five men were involved in the attempt. The plane, belonging to the Cuban National Airways, was five minutes out of Havana *en route* to the Isle of Pines off Cuba's southern coast when the attempt took place.

Also yesterday, a 21-year-old Cuban crop-dusting pilot flew a single-engined light plane from Camaguey, Central Cuba, to Montego Bay, Jamaica.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Marshal Ivan Konev, former Supreme Commander of the Communist Bloc defence forces, has been named Commander of Soviet troops in Germany, the East German news agency ADN announced.

34 English Boys Die In Crash in Norway

LONDON (AP). — Cunard-Eagle Airlines confirmed yesterday that there were no survivors of the crash of a Viking Airliner taking 34 Croyden schoolboys on vacation to Norway.

The twin-engined plane crashed and burned during a fierce storm near the Norwegian town of Stavanger on Wednesday. There were 39 persons aboard the Viking — the 34 boys, two schoolmasters, and a crew of three.

Policemen of a command post nearby said that the plane had crashed straight into a 570-metre-high mountain 10 yards from the peak and that the burned wreckage was spread over a large area.

The disaster happened near the site of the 1950 crash of a Dakota aircraft bearing 30 Youth Aliya children from North Africa to Norway for medical treatment. One boy survived the crash.

Jordan Seeks Advice From Schacht

Jordan has decided to invite Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who was Hitler's financial expert, and Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, to join a panel of experts that will express an opinion on her five-year economic development plan, ANA reports.

Jordanians today enjoy a public holiday to mark the tenth anniversary of Hussein's accession to the throne.

Russia Says U.S. Against Test Ban

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union has accused the U.S. of displaying no readiness to solve the question of a nuclear test ban agreement on a mutually acceptable basis, and actually seeking to legalize the holding of nuclear tests.

The charge is contained in a note handed to the U.S. Embassy on Wednesday, replying to an American note of July 15. The text of the Soviet note was published yesterday in "Izvestia."

The note also charged that the Western powers are manoeuvring for an agreement which could permit them to collect intelligence information in the Soviet Union.

(Three-power negotiations for a test-ban treaty have been in progress in Geneva for 36 months, and the U.S. and Britain say Russia has prevented an agreement by refusing to accept a veto-free international control system to police a test ban.)

The new Soviet note repeated Premier Khrushchev's insistence that a nuclear test ban be made part of his "universal and complete disarmament" plan, and repeated Soviet assurances that Russia would accept any proposal on disarmament control after the signing of a disarmament treaty.

Bedell Smith Dies Of Heart Attack at 65

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — General Walter Bedell Smith, General Eisenhower's wartime Chief-of-Staff in Europe, died of a heart attack in Washington's Walter Reed Hospital on Wednesday night. He was 65 and had been ill for some time.

General Smith was the American Ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1946 to 1949 and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1950 to 1953. He then became an Under-Secretary of State, retiring in 1954 after 48 years in the service of his country.

(Appreciation by Mr. Khan, P. 3)

Wage Freeze for UK Government Workers

LONDON, (Reuter). — Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd stunned British union leaders yesterday by imposing a pay freeze on about one million government workers.

The Finance Minister followed up his tough austerity measures, announced last month, by breaking the bad news to union representatives of 600,000 civil servants and 340,000 government industrial workers.

Mr. Lloyd said wage negotiations would continue to function, but any offer of increased pay for the civil service would be put into "cold storage" until circumstances allowed their implementation.

The Chancellor, who intends to review the situation early next year, said he hoped private employers would follow the lead he had set.

VOTE
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LIBERAL

Rusk Says There Will Be Bargaining on Germany

JFK: Explore All Peaceful Paths

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy yesterday expressed his strong conviction that every diplomatic means should be employed to find a peaceful and satisfactory solution for the Berlin crisis.

The U.S. President gave some cautious and reserved answers to reporters at his news conference on Soviet Premier Khrushchev's recent speeches in connection with Germany and Berlin. Mr. Kennedy said that in his last speech, on Thursday, Mr Khrushchev had merely restated the views he expressed at their Vienna meeting.

Asked specifically about a paragraph in Mr. Khrushchev's speech saying that a blockade of Berlin was out of the question, Mr. Kennedy said the speech should be read and interpreted *in toto*, and not in parts.

Mr. Kennedy then told reporters "I do believe that we should use, as I have said, every means available to us to make a determination whether a peaceful solution can be reached which will protect the rights of the people of West Berlin and our own rights."

The President said his attitude towards summit negotiations has not changed and that no summit meeting between East and West "is useful unless the groundwork has been laid beforehand" to ensure some success. But he said a summit meeting of Western leaders, however, "should be held," to coordinate allied policy.

The President reported that the special panel he appointed some weeks ago to determine the possibility of detecting nuclear explosions has concluded its work. Basing himself on its report, he said, he now feels "more urgently than ever" that, without the Western-proposed inspection system, "no country in the world can ever be sure that a nation with a closed society is not conducting secret nuclear tests."

Mr. Kennedy announced that Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. negotiator at the Geneva nuclear test-ban talks, will return to Geneva on August 24 in an effort to ascertain whether the Soviet Union is now prepared to bring a safeguarded test-ban agreement into being.

The President said the U.S. is putting maximum effort into space developments in an effort to catch up with the Russians who are "many months ahead of us." He declared that the U.S. cannot permit any hostile nation to dominate space.

U.S. Announces Record Call-Up

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The Defence Department announced yesterday that the U.S. Service Draft (conscription) quota for September was set at 25,000 men—the highest since the Korean war.

The Department's announcement represented the first real impact of the current U.S. military build-up, though a small increase had been made in the August call-up quota. All draftees for September will go to the Army, which is preparing to build three training divisions up to full combat strength.

Record US Defence Spending Voted

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Congress yesterday gave final approval to a peace-time record $46,862,556,000 defence appropriation bill. It includes the extra funds asked by President Kennedy since the Berlin crisis for an immediate build-up of the nation's fighting forces.

The House of Representatives and, a few hours later, the Senate, shouted approval of the bill, which in addition to funds for the military forces, carries $307.6m. for a quick effort to expand civil defence capabilities.

The compromise bill provided $265.6m. more than Mr. Kennedy had asked.

Declines to Reveal America's Tactics

PARIS (Reuter). — Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, told reporters here yesterday: "We can expect negotiations on Berlin — exactly when and how will be decided upon by our governments."

Mr. Rusk, speaking on his arrival here on his way home after talks with Italian and West German leaders, was asked who would take the initiative for such negotiations.

He replied: "If negotiations occur someone must take the initiative."

Asked to outline what moves the U.S. might make in this direction, he said: "I do not think I should reveal that card. I do not think I should discuss particular moves in advance."

Mr. Rusk said one of the reasons for the Berlin crisis was "the failure of the Communist regime in East Germany, which creates dangers for the West." The East German Communist leader, Walter Ulbricht, "has not won respect from his people."

He added: "The most clarifying thing that Khrushchev could do would be to withdraw his Berlin proposals."

Mr. Rusk said what was needed was a plan of long-term development for peace in Central Europe. He declared Mr. Khrushchev had made too many short-term and unacceptable proposals — "and that's no way to build a peaceful world."

Mr. Rusk said he was very satisfied with the results of the talks he had had in Europe, and added that the Western leaders "were looking at Berlin in very much the same terms."

ULBRICHT ASKS 'SECURITY MEASURES'

EAST BERLIN. — East Germany and other Communist countries had to take "security measures" to meet "armament hysteria" in West Germany, the East German Communist leader, Walter Ulbricht, said yesterday.

Addressing a rally of workers at an East Berlin cable factory, Ulbricht said: "The borders of the German Democratic Republic must, if necessary, be defended militarily against the militarists in Bonn, and by the forces of the Soviet Union as well as the National People's Army."

The East German Volkskammer (Parliament) is expected today to adopt measures restricting travel to West Berlin and West Germany. These measures are "not likely to lead to anything so sensational as closing the sector borders," according to well-informed sources.

It is reported that 1,709 East Germans crossed into West Berlin yesterday.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the outgoing Uruguayan Minister, Dr. Pedro Maria di Lorenzo.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received Nahalal Council Members Rahel Yehudai and Ya'acov Uri, who invited them to the settlement's 40th anniversary celebrations.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received Professor Enrique Fabregat of Uruguay. She also received the outgoing Uruguayan Minister.

•

The Rumanian Minister and Mrs. P. Manu gave a reception at the Sheraton Hotel on Wednesday night prior to their departure on completion of Dr. Manu's tour of duty. Among those present were the Speaker of the Knesset and Mrs. Luz; the President of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Olshan; the Foreign Minister and other Cabinet Ministers; the Secretary-General of the Histadrut and Mrs. Becker; members of the Knesset and the Diplomatic Corps; the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and the Inspector-General of Police.

•

The presidents of the Friends of the Women's League for Israel, Mrs. S. Hadari, of Natanya; Mrs. E. Vilnai, of Jerusalem; Mrs. H. Por, of Haifa, and Mrs. S. Epstein, of Tel Aviv, reviewed activities of their respective clubs, at a conference held in the Natanya Beit Hahalutzot on Sunday. The conference was held in conjunction with the bazaar and fashion show of products of the hand-weaving work-shop for blind girls.

•

Dr. Raphael Pelled (Pollack), of Haifa, has returned from abroad.

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BIRTHS

BERNER — To Anja (née Davidsohn) and Uri Berner, a son, brother to Hagit. Misgav Ladach Hospital, Jerusalem, August 9, 1961.

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Fayge and Solly (Yehezkel) Cohen, of Jerusalem, are happy to announce the birth of their son Gideon, brother to Gila and Ra'anan, on July 23, in Montreal, Canada.

AN EXHIBITION of products made in Haifa by some 70 local workshops was opened at the Artisans Association Centre yesterday morning by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, and Mayor Aba Khoushy. The exhibition will be open to the public for several weeks.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Makor Baruch, 31 Tachkemoni, 22894.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Frankel, 28 King George opposite Gan Meir, 23721. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 43716.
JAFFA: El Kamel, 65 Yefet (4), 83361. **GIVATAYIM**: Hadassah, Katznelson corner 147 Modi'in, 73271. **BAT YAM**: Hehaluts, 8 Hahalutsim. Amidar. **HOLON**: Briut, 104 Sokolow. **NATANYA**: Natanya. **HERZLIYA**: Carni. **REHOVOT**: Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1238.
HAIFA: Pevsner, 37 Pevsner, 6073.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ora, 37 King George, 22043.
TEL AVIV: (8 a.m. — 1 p.m.): Colberg, 28 Allenby, 28335. Greenberg, 46 King George, corner Bension Blvd., 26308. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474. Jaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 34543. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 83064. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., 84110. **JAFFA**: Vita, 61 Rehov 4, 82973. (7 p.m. — midnight): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 86426. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near central bus station, 33353. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 26533. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., 84110. **JAFFA**: Vita, 61 Rehov 4, 82973. **RAMAT GAN**: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72840. **BAT YAM**: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour, near Kibbutz Balfour. **HOLON**: Briut, 104 Sokolow. **NATANYA**: Natanya. **HERZLIYA**: Zablocky. **REHOVOT**: Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1238. **HAIFA**: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Carmel, 189 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamairi, 71 Derech Beit Lahem, 26457. Dr. Berrad, 89 Jaffa Rd., 28357. Dr. Serudio, 3 Gan Rehavia, 27468. Dr. Sher, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 6 Shimshon, 38748. Dr. Garman, 39 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dissengoff, 270577. Dr. Mahler, 89 Arlosoroff, 81274. Dr. Narevan, 6 Epstein, 42381.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 8 Hanevi'im, 3486.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamairi, 71 Derech Beit Lahem, 26457. Dr. Berrad, 89 Jaffa Rd., 28357. Dr. Serudio, 3 Gan Rehavia, 27468. Dr. Zafier, 15/3 Shikun Sela, Kiryat Yovel, 26586. Dr. Sher, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV and HAIFA: Same as Friday.

ISRAEL OPERA

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CARMEN: Aug. 10
SAMSON & DELILA: Aug. 19
LA TRAVIATA: Aug. 21
AIDA: Aug. 23.

Attorney-General Analyzes 15 Counts

By DORIS LANKIN, POST Legal Editor

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, yesterday analyzed each of the 15 counts in the indictment against Eichmann, indicating to what extent each one had been proved, in the final day of his summing-up speech before the Eichmann trial court.

The Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, under which Eichmann was brought to trial, defines three crimes for which the punishment is the death penalty. The first is a crime against the Jewish people, the second a crime against humanity and the third a war crime. A "crime against the Jewish people" is defined as being any of the following acts, committed with intent to destroy the Jewish people in whole or in part: killing Jews; causing serious bodily or mental harm to Jews; or placing Jews in living conditions calculated to bring about their physical destruction. The first three counts in the indictment refer to these three elements in the definition.

The prosecution had proved, said the Attorney-General, and there was apparently no difference of opinion on this point with the defence—that millions of European Jews had been murdered and that serious bodily and mental harm had been caused to thousands of others, who had escaped actual death; that Goering had given Heydrich the special mission of finding a "final solution" to the Jewish problem — which was synonymous with extermination — and that Eichmann had served under Heydrich, as head of department IVB4.

Special 'Referent'

The prosecution also claims to have proved, he continued, that Heydrich appointed Eichmann his special "referent" in the Gestapo in connection with Jewish matters in the whole of the Reich and the occupied areas, from the West to the East. Eichmann had denied that he had had anything to do with Jewish matters in the Government General (Poland), but the facts and documents show otherwise. In particular, the minutes of the Wannsee Conference indicated clearly that Heydrich, as head of the R.S.H.A., and, hence Eichmann, his special referent, had been empowered to deal with all the Jews of Europe, without any geographical limitations. And there was no cause for ignoring these minutes, which Eichmann himself had said correctly reflected the decisions taken at the Conference, only because Eichmann was seeking to rid his conscience of the 2½ million Jews exterminated in the Government General.

The prosecution had also proved, the Attorney-General claimed, Eichmann's connection with the deportations from the Reich, with the slaughter by the *Einsatzgruppen* in the wake of the Wehrmacht, with the death of hundreds of thousands of Jews in forced labour camps and with mass deportations and concentration in ghettoes in all the countries of Europe occupied by or allied to the Nazi Reich.

Criterion Proved

The other criterion for a crime against the Jews contained in the first two counts — the intent to destroy the Jewish people in whole or in part — had been proved, the Attorney-General maintained, by the evidence showing that the Germans had originally introduced their oppressive measures against the Jews only because they were Jews, that they had then abused and ill-treated them and sent them to concentration camps where the conditions were sub-human and had finally completed their intention when the order went out for the physical extermination of all the Jews.

It is not usual, the Attorney-General pointed out to the court, to tack a charge of causing physical harm onto a charge of murder, because the former offence is usually overshadowed by the more heinous latter offence. But in the case of the crimes against the Jewish people committed by the Nazis — and causing physical and mental harm is defined as one of those crimes — the harm caused to such people as those witnesses who had testified in the court, and the tortures and indescribable sufferings inflicted by the Nazis on their helpless and innocent victims, until they sought death by their own hand rather than face another day, was no less a crime than the act of killing.

Sixth and Seventh Courts

In the sixth count, the Attorney-General continued (leaving count four for later consideration), Eichmann was accused of a crime against humanity in that he had "persecuted Jews on national, racial, religious and political grounds." This count covered all his activities from the time he first joined the anti-Jewish arena — that is when he first became active in Jewish affairs in Vienna — until the last day of his service in Nazi Germany.

The seventh count was also a crime against humanity: that of causing the spoliation of the property of millions of Jews, by means of inhuman measures involving compulsion, theft, terrorism and torture. In addition, the Jews in the concentration camps had been despoiled of their last remnants of clothing, of parts of their bodies, such as hair, gold teeth, false teeth and artificial limbs, before their extermination and thereafter.

These acts of spoliation had been proved to have been committed by Eichmann (together with others) in the exercise of his special functions prior to the war in the Emigration Offices in Vienna, Prague and Berlin, and in his capacity as head of Department IVB4 of the Gestapo after the war had started.

Created Conditions

In addition, Eichmann and others, by forcibly evacuating the Jews from Slovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary and leaving their property to their countries of residence, under the territorial principle for which Eichmann had pressed, were also guilty of spoliation, for they had created the conditions for this plunder of Jewish property and were accessories to it.

Furthermore, the spoliation consisted also in the levying of compulsory payments on the Jews to finance their own deportation to the extermination camps, in the bribes and ransom money taken for allowing a handful of Jews to emigrate, in the $100 a head taken from the Budapest Jews for those Jews sent to forced labour in Austria, in the "poll tax" taken from the Slovakian and Rumanian Governments for each of the Jews evacuated from there by the Germans.

The Attorney-General then returned to the fourth count, a crime against the Jewish people in that Eichmann, together with others, devised measures for preventing childbearing among the Jews of Germany and the occupied countries. The Nazis, he said, had sought to wipe the Jews off the face of the earth by preventing any trace of Jewish blood from getting into the veins of living men. Those who were not condemned to die for being Jewish were condemned to sterilization to preclude their serving as a channel for the introduction of Jewish blood into future generations.

Sterilization

The problem of the progeny of mixed marriages had troubled the Nazis sorely, the Attorney-General said, and they had given considerable time and attention to it. At the meetings at which it was decided that these progeny should be given the alternative of going to concentration camps or being sterilized, Eichmann had taken part, even though he had not been present in person at the first meeting.

At these meetings decisions were also taken concerning experiments in sterilization, and the evidence shows that there was close contact between Gunther and Auschwitz in connection with these experiments. Other experiments were carried out at Theresienstadt and Kovno, as the witnesses and documents had testified.

Eichmann had admitted, the Attorney-General pointed out to the court, having been in charge of the uprooting and evacuation of Poles and Slovenes from areas of Poland and Yugoslavia occupied by Germany—which were crimes against humanity, as detailed in counts ten and eleven. He had no defence to offer for this. He had also admitted responsibility for the deportation of tens of thousands of Gipsies to the East—another crime against humanity, detailed in count eleven. Thousands of these Gipsies had eventually perished in Auschwitz.

Lidice

In connection with the charge that Eichmann had caused the deportation of the children of Lidice to Poland and their murder there, the Attorney-General pointed out that when Krumel received these children in Lodz, all of them were only partially clothed. The accompanying letter from Eichmann said that they did not require any special care and attention and were to be sent to camps in the East for special treatment.

One can easily imagine, he continued, what must have happened to infants sent without clothes or any special care to the camps "for special treatment."

The last three counts of the indictment — which deal with Eichmann's membership in the S.S., the S.D. and the Gestapo, were dealt with as one by the Attorney-General.

Section 12 of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Law, which deals with prescription, applies to these three counts, he said, so that the charges against Eichmann referred only to his membership in these organizations as from May, 1940 — that is twenty years before his capture in the Argentine in May, 1960.

The Nuremberg Tribunal, he continued, had held these three organizations to be hostile, as they had conspired to commit criminal acts.

It had held further that the Security Police and S.D. was a voluntary organisation and that although during the war a member of the Security Police and S.D. did not have a free choice of assignment and his refusal to accept a particular position might have led to serious punishment, nevertheless the fact that he had joined the organization voluntarily under no other sanction than the desire to retain his position as an official, made a person holding an executive position guilty of membership in a hostile organization.

Guilty Members

The Tribunal had held further that all persons holding executive positions in the Gestapo were guilty of membership in a hostile organization whether they had entered it and remained there of their own free will or under duress. Insofar as membership in the S.S. was concerned the Tribunal had held, on the other hand, that only those members of the S.S. were guilty of membership in a hostile organization "who had become or remained members in the knowledge that it was being used for the commission of acts declared criminal in the Charter or who were personally implicated in the commission of such crimes, excluding, however, those who were drafted into membership by the State in such a way as to give them no choice in the matter, and who had committed no such crimes."

Insofar as Eichmann is concerned, the Attorney-General declared, he had joined the S.S. of his own free will, long before the war, when he still had the opportunity of leaving if he wished without any undue consequences. He had admitted, furthermore, that he had entered the S.S. and S.D. of his own free will and had remained there of his own free will. In addition, in the framework of the S.S. he was subject to the German Military Code which makes it a crime to carry out a manifestly unlawful order.

Testimony Not of a 'Little Cog'

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"No 'little cog' could stand up to a cross-examination in the way Eichmann did — find his way through the tortuous labyrinth of documents, and answer as he did when faced with any difficulty," the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, said yesterday morning in evaluating the character of the accused, in the second day of the prosecution's summing-up.

"Eichmann was not, is not, a child. He is a man who possessed a most capable intelligence. It was difficult for him to find reasonable and logical explanations when faced with the facts, and he therefore had to contradict himself from time to time, and resort to worthless excuses. But he displayed stature, even if it was diabolic, during his interrogation. We saw a man, who when questioned by the court, answered, but not to the point, who found cunning excuses, and by doing this revealed his true capabilities of thought and invention," the Attorney-General said.

An example was how Eichmann changed the contents of the Sassen document when he was reading it out loud in the court. The document said *"Chef der Sipo und des S.D."* and Eichmann read this phrase as "the *Reichsfuehrer S.S.*"

Another time, he added the word "no" to a sentence, thus giving it a totally opposite meaning.

'Everyone But Me'

But the evidence is overwhelming, said Mr. Hausner. Eichmann's standard excuse, stripped of its enveloping cloak of words, is "everybody is lying, except Eichmann. Only Eichmann is telling the truth." Wisliceny lied; Hoess, whom Eichmann termed a model of exactness, lied; Wesenmayer lied (the Attorney-General said he was inclined to agree with Eichmann on this point); Mildner, Eichmann's friend whom he met in Argentina, lied; Professor Six lied; Hoettl lied; Becher lied; Morgen lied; Grell lied, even Winkelman, Eichmann's own defence witness, lied.

Dr. Grueber believed that his arrest was not due to Eichmann, and the accused, who had already admitted ordering the arrest, uses this as grounds for his claim that he had admitted many things during his interrogation for which he was not responsible.

Eichmann had defined for Sassen his true jurisdiction and field of operation. Yet, here in the court, he had had to reconstruct it from the documents — from the shreds of documents which were not destroyed, Mr. Hausner said.

After recalling that Eichmann proudly called himself an *Obersturmbannfuehrer* while he was in the Argentine, the Attorney-General went on to explain that he was never promoted above this rank in the Third Reich because Mueller, the head of the Gestapo, feared this would cause discontent among the other department heads. As compensation, however, Eichmann's authority was steadily increased.

Eichmann claimed that he was not an anti-Semite during the Hitler regime. Yet Dr. Grueber said he belonged to that class of persons deeply imbued with unbridled anti-Semitism.

Eichmann termed Raoul Wallenberg, who tried to save Jews, "a Jewish dog... I'll shoot him." Hitler wanted to spare Germans with one-quarter and one-eighth Jewish blood from the grim task of shooting their own parents. But not Eichmann.

Haj Amin el Husseini described Eichmann as a "precious jewel" and wanted a man like him to come to this country to spill Jewish blood.

Rabid Nazi

Years later, in the Argentine, Eichmann made a marginal note in a book in which a former Nazi criticized the Fuehrer for his method of running the war. Eichmann wrote: "This man should be flayed alive. Because of such men in our ranks we lost the war." This, and the other marginal notes, display Eichmann's rabid Nazism. When questioned about these remarks, Eichmann became irritated, saying that what he wrote was a private matter. Moreover, he had never lent the book to anyone. He was annoyed that the book was obtained surreptitiously.

Eichmann remained an anti-Semite to the end. In 1957 he told Sassen that "it was not on his conscience that the Hungarians were struggling today against the secret Jewish police. Wisliceny and Krumey, who allowed some Jews to escape, were to blame."

Mr. Hausner then began analyzing Eichmann's denial that he had ever said he "would jump with joy into his grave, knowing that he had five million Jews on his conscience." Eichmann had denied saying this, saying that among the millions who had died, five million of the enemy had perished. Mr. Hausner noted that Eichmann was evidently weak in his arithmetic, for "three times five million fell to crush the Nazi regime." Eichmann had indeed said five million Jews, and he had said it in the last moments of the war, when the war was lost, as a means of consoling his men. They might have lost the war, but they should take comfort in the fact that "five million Jews had fallen."

Eichmann claimed he used the word "enemy." And who was the enemy to Eichmann, a man who had never fought the Red or Allied Armies? The Jews were his enemy. Sometimes Eichmann said five million Jews perished; sometimes six million. Why? Because sometimes he took credit for the million Jews killed by the *Einsatzgruppen*, sometimes not.

"Until this day, Eichmann does not believe murdering Jews is a crime. He knew that he was transgressing every accepted and sanctified moral principle, but he continued to serve his Fuehrer, and his country, by deporting the Jews."

Watering Down

Judge Halevi: Eichmann wrote in File 17 (that part of the Sassen document which contains notes in his own handwriting) that only one million Jews, or less, were killed.

Mr. Hausner: He was following the neo-Nazi policy. This is to water down the number of Jews killed, and to claim that they were killed during the war and died of hunger, as others did. This policy is to claim that by giving figures of six million Jews, the "Jews are trading in Jewish blood."

Earlier, Mr. Hausner asked the court to seriously consider the evidence of Wisliceny and Hoess, two war criminals who had confessed to their crimes and who had not tried to blame Eichmann to save themselves. He added that if Wisliceny, while imprisoned in Bratislava, had asked to be allowed to hunt for Eichmann, he had done this in the vague hope that this might help his own case. The evidence of Wisliceny should be accepted. Mr. Hausner added that the evidence of the other war criminals should be carefully weighed and treated on its merits.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
In Jerusalem at 5.51 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 6.59 p.m.
In Haifa 6.05 p.m.
And ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 7.06 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 7.04 p.m.
In Haifa 7.00 p.m.
Portion: Re'eh
Haftara: Yeshayahu 66, 1—24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 p.m. Lecture by B. Duvdevani, 5.00 p.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Lesson in "Mishna Brura" by Rabbi G. Kats. Arvit, 7.10 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, Minha, 6.15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot by Rabbi Itamar (Wohlgelernter), 6.00 p.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig, 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 7.10 p.m.

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.15 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hazira Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight, 8.00 p.m. Sermon, S. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha, 5 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.15 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.15 p.m.

HAIFA

Meriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.20 p.m. Arvit 7.00 p.m.

Shifa Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Sanyen Synagogue — Sanyen: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 308 from Nicosia — 1210. El Al 220 from New York — 1425. El Al 426 from London and Zurich — 1735. El Al 406 from Rome — 1800.
DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia—0600. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0645. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0810. El Al 405 to Rome — 0830. K.L.M. 526 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0950. El Al 307 to Nicosia — 1000. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris—1015. Olympic 608 to Athens — 1030. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris—1300. El Al 229 to London and New York — 1530.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1945. T.W.A. 900 from New York, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome— 1910. El Al 428 from Paris and Munich — 1925. B.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens—2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome—2015.
DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 66 to Nicosia — 2210.

Cables in Brief

BANNED. — British exporters may not sell nuclear reactors, guided or unguided missiles, fissionable materials, heat exchangers, nuclear devices, photographic systems for space vehicles, combat planes or warships to the Soviet bloc and Communist China, according to the latest official list of banned exports published yesterday.

VADE MECUM. — A member of Cracow Observatory has proposed the publication of a cosmic calendar — "indispensable for all persons going into space."

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BREAKING THE BARRIER

Home Service Director Here for 'Ebony' Fashion Show

By Helga Dudman

FREDA DE KNIGHT

"I LIVE in a white world" remarks Mrs. Freda C. De Knight, Home Service Director of four Negro magazines in America. "I'm sorry to say that I'm the only Negro with a job like this. When I travel to Italy or France for the fashion openings, I certainly don't see any other Negro women."

Mrs. De Knight, in Israel on a week's visit as a guest of the Foreign Ministry, is responsible for all women's interest stories in the magazines "Ebony," "Tan," "Jet," and "Colored Digest," which have a combined readership of over five million. "There is no "special" Negro angle to stories on food, fashion, home-furnishing, or child-care," she told a Press Conference at Beit Sokolow on Monday, adding that "if white papers in America would give 10 per cent of their space to Negro affairs, there would be no need for special Negro publications. But they do not — "When do you ever read about a big Negro wedding?" — and so the "Ebony" chain is in business.

Matter of Complexion

Problems of make-up and fashion choices, she feels, are a matter of complexion type rather than racial type, adding, "Negroes in America range from light and blonde to very dark."

In this connection she adds, "White people must learn that U.S. Negroes are a mixed race. Only the African negroes have 'pure' blood."

Mrs. De Knight is herself an example of a melting-pot heritage: in fact, one of her grandfathers was a Jewish sugar-planter in Puerto Rico. Her father came from Oxford, England, her mother from Boston. She herself was raised in North Dakota (in a German Catholic Convent).

"I grew up knowing nothing at all about race prejudice or Southern cooking; but I learned, the hard way." Regarding the latter, she is not fond of batter-fried chicken, preferring the lighter, grilled approach. In fact, her cooking views are cosmopolitan. Widely travelled, she likes to "pick up foreign recipes and translate them into American teaspoons and ounces," which she has done from Hawaii to Sweden.

Test Kitchens

She has a college degree in Home Economics, and describes her work as "home economics in business." Much of her time is spent in the magazines' well-equipped test-kitchens — "We test every recipe on both gas and electric stoves."

But it is fashion which brings her to Israel. "Ebony" has developed a travelling fashion-show which now visits 58 American cities each year and has grown into a remarkably successful publicity event. The shows are for charity, under the sponsorship of selected organizations ("We get up to 800 requests a year now from organizations — hospitals, bonds, educational institutions") with the organization selling the tickets and "Ebony" providing the models — ten Negro girls, each paid $150 a week — the fashions, and the showmanship — under Mrs. De Knight's direction.

This year the entire "first act" of the show will feature Israeli fashions. Mrs. De Knight hopes to pick around 30 styles here, from bathing suits to raincoats and of course running well through the jerseys. Audiences average about a thousand; and cities visited include Little Rock, Arkansas and Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. De Knight was impressed when she saw the fashion show at the Israel Pavilion at the New York Trade Fair.

She also plans to write about Israel in her magazines in terms of tourist interest — "to let Negroes know about this country as a place to visit." She estimates that 7,000 are travelling abroad this year — which means there is a large untapped potential market, for 15 million Americans are Negroes. Negroes, says Mrs. De Knight, have their share of millionaires in America.

Her own financial arrangements: after 15 years with "Ebony" (starting salary, $25 monthly) she now earns $300 a week—a fact which draws gasps from Hebrew journalists. It should be remembered, however, that the degree of responsibility required of a woman executive such as Mrs. De Knight exceeds that expected of Israeli women in business. (The dollars-and-cents realism of her job: "We work closely with our avertisers.") Also, a white woman in a comparable job would earn considerably more; and her take-home pay after taxes for a two-week period is $421.

Her musician husband is one of the "Delta Rhythm Boys," a jazz group which has visited Israel. "He is very tall, charming, good-looking, and likes pretty girls," says Mrs. De Knight after 22 years of marriage.

Mr. De Knight, according to his fashion-expert wife, has an excellent eye for clothes and enjoys selecting pretty clothes for her. And although he also has an eye for women, Mrs. De Knight is quick to list his virtues: "He doesn't drink or smoke."

Less Clarity

The problem of the Negro's position in America brings up a bit less clarity than the problem of marriage. American Negroes today, according to Mrs. De Knight, are anxious to be described as such in newspaper stories—though there was a time when such identification (as, too, with the word "Jew") was considered a prejudicial form. And the attitude toward the Negroes in the new African states seems — if such a thing is possible—even more complicated than the Diaspora Jews' attitude, or attitudes, toward Israel.

Nevertheless, she is soon to start activity on the African continent with a fashion show for Ghana as part of a U.S. Trade Fair there. Models will include two American Negro girls and four Ghanaian girls; and styles, insists Mrs. De Knight, will be more appropriate and wearable than those sent by the U.S. to Moscow last year.

Now is the time to start making your child's back-to-school clothes. Illustrated, left to right, are three suggestions: A pinafore skirt in linen-type cotton, saddle-stitched and trimmed in stripes to match blouse; Cotton dress, simply made by gathering the fabric which is then yoked and belted. Terylene, though rather expensive, is worthwhile. It is made up here into a pleated skirt and tunic top. As the days grow colder, blouses or sweaters can be worn underneath.

CHILDREN MODEL WORKSHOP FASHIONS

By a Special Correspondent

THE lawn of the Natanya Beit Hahalutzot was the scene of a colourful fashion show last Monday afternoon, when the handwoven products of the Orah Workshop were modelled by 30 children ranging in ages from 2 to 15. Two year-old twin girls and their mother also appeared in identical outfits — adding a charming note.

This was a complete Orah Workshop show as the skirts dresses, suits and hats modelled were fashioned in the dressmaking department from materials handwoven by the blind girls in the weaving section. This enterprize is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Women's League for Israel.

The fashion show, held in conjunction with the sixth annual Bazaar of Orah Workshop products was the central feature of a programme for parents and children which included a magician and concert. The young mannequins also performed a colourful maypole dance after they finished modelling. The director of the Beit Hahalutzot, Mrs. Dinah Tishbi, was assisted in the planning and execution of the lawn party by the Natanya friends of the Women's League, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Shlomit Hadai.

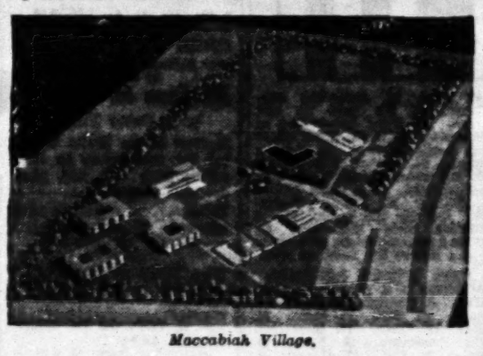
Earlier the same day the Bazaar was formally opened in the presence of Dr. Yosef Burg, the Minister of Social Welfare, and the Mayor of Natanya, Mr. Ben Ami. Also present were delegates from the Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem Clubs of the Women's League, the Deputy Director-General and representatives of the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Natanya Municipal Council. Mrs. Batyah Abbady, representative for the Women's League for Israel, was chairman.

Preparing for 6th Maccabiah

By Paul Kohn

D-DAY is August 25 for the builders of Maccabiah Village in Ramat Gan. It is the date of the official opening of the Sixth Maccabiah, four days prior to the start of the games. By then hundreds of athletes and their escorts are expected to be in the country.

After years of fading on blueprint, the Maccabiah village project was revived again this year. The cornerstone was laid on January 17, following an agreement between Mr. Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman of the World Maccabi Union Executive, and Mr. Mordechai Stern, Managing Director of Rassco, which is building the Village.



Maccabiah Village.

The Village will accommodate 400 athletes in permanent housing, with another 100 to live in tents at the Village, Mrs. Gusta Singer, the Maccabiah's Director for Accommodation and Transport, tells *The Jerusalem Post*. The permanent housing consists of three square buildings on pillars, each with a courtyard in the centre. Accommodation will be two, three or ten per room, each with a private bath or shower. A smaller building is a vestige of the last games, four years ago.

The focal point of the Village will be the "community centre," to include a dining room and patio. It will seat some 350 persons. The centre also includes a convention hall to named for the Duke of Edinburgh, and offices. Across the way a shopping centre will include a bank, post office, souvenir shop and refreshment kiosk.

Perhaps the most popular spot will be the olympic-sized L-shaped swimming pool. The entire compound is to be lanscaped with trees, flowers beds and lawns.

The Village will cost IL-2.1m. Of this sum, IL600,000 has been loaned by the Government Tourist Corporation, with a share capital of IL1.5m. subscribed by the Maccabi movement in various countries.

Following the games, the Village will turn into a hotel-hostel tourist estate, to open on October 1. It will offer four grades of accommodation, suited to youth and pilgrim groups up to "middle class" tourism.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SON, having exercised all his patience, has at last reached the minimum age when he is legally permitted to drive a motor. For the past few years he has reproached me with the fact that in certain American states, driving licences are granted from 12 years on, but when I asked him if he would like to move to the U.S.A. on that account he said no, he wouldn't, but he would have thought that somebody could induce our government to a more reasonable attitude. By dint of working all through his holidays and never spending any money he has even saved enough to buy a bicycle with a motor, so with the law on his side and no financial handicaps his parents have nothing to say.

•

WE sit down together to fill in the application for a driving licence and at first it goes fairly smoothly. He has no objection to giving his name, address and age, recognizing these to be justifiable questions. Then I notice he is writing a long list and just as I am about to ask him what he is writing he asks what other illnesses he has had? He has written down chicken pox (that was the time they called from school to tell me to take him home because he had smallpox), measles, whooping cough and Asian 'flu, he can't remember any more but should he write down that he had his appendix out and broke his arm once. I reply that I do not think that the authorities are interested in those kinds of illnesses.

•

THEY want to know if he has had a stroke or maybe a heart attack. He crosses them all out and looks at the next question with amazement. "They want to know if I can see at night? What do they think I am? Am I an owl? Maybe you have to be a cat to get a driving licence?" I calm him down and tell him that it is only necessary to see as well as other people, some people are completely night blind, but he looks with growing mistrust at the other questions.

•

THE next one that causes trouble is the one which asks if he suffers from fits or has prolonged periods of unconsciousness. Surely he says, if he had, he would not seek permission to drive and he cannot think of anyone so foolish as to want to endanger his life by doing so even if he is indifferent to other lives. The police must realize that anyone who had fits might damage his vehicle and where would they be then? To the question as to whether he is deaf I suggest that in the interests of truth he should write down "Sometimes" but he does not think this is a good idea.

•

THE final question he refuses to answer at all. He says that if he were in the habit of taking hashish or other dangerous drugs he would be the last one to admit it, especially to the police who would probably clap him in jail, so what is the use of giving a denial?

•

HE leaves me to finish it off and goes out to polish his already shining vehicle with his handkerchief.

WRITER versus READER

By Ephraim Kishon

I am sitting in the waiting room of the railway station. My searching glance—the glance of the born writer — sweeps over the mobs milling about round me. I am particularly interested in a gentleman seated across the hall from me, who is reading *The Jerusalem Post*. As a matter of fact, I am looking only at him. He is reading the Friday issue in which there appeared that unforgettable story, my brain child if I am not mistaken.

For once, I am really curious. I know every printed line in that issue and follow eagerly the unknown reader's paper rustling. From what he will choose first, I shall be able to determine his educational standard, his political outlook and to a certain degree — his biological problems. Some people start out with the news, others with the movie reviews, others again with the suicides. The reader is an open book for me. There: the gentleman has reached my story. He leaps on....

This man, for instance, is an idiot. I certainly don't expect him to read my story, no one can force him to do that. Some people are blessed with a healthy sense of humour, others happen to be half-wits, like this one here. Don't read it! No favours, please. One benighted reader less, what difference does it make? Though he could have skipped through my little masterpiece, or at least noticed its forceful heading.

I have the painful feeling of being in the presence of a person whose intellectual demands are not above those of a child of three. Some little storekeeper or pedlar. Upon my word, I feel sorry for him. Now he is leafing backwards in his paper. Straight — straight — to my story. So what? Just because of that, should I change my well-formed opinion of him? Because he graciously consented to devote some attention to my story? Is that how you know me? No, gentlemen, he is still the same repulsive fellow he always was. I am not at all impressed with his intellect, his excellent appearance, his clever eyes...

Naturally, I don't bear him a grudge. After all, what did he do to me? He carefully went through the whole paper and then came straight back to the choicest piece in it. There is nothing wrong with that. On the contrary, it points to a methodical way of thought and a remarkable ideological maturity. No sir, this man does not belong to the short order crowd, he is a compelling personality. Though he ought to have laughed by now.

In the tenth or eleventh line there is that sparkling play on words: there he ought to have smiled at least. But he just sits there with his big bald head, as if he were at a funeral. A Lilienblum Street spiv. All he cares for is money. Money! Money! Money! Disgusting! I wouldn't trust him with a penny, he and his hairy hands. There, now he yawns! Because of such characters we have rampant inflation! And the authorities don't move a finger. Some state, I must say.

He smiled!

Most definitely, he smiled! I clearly saw the left corner of his lips twitch. These aristocrats are obviously past masters at hiding their real feelings. He has extraordinary self-control. But in the end even he had to surrender to the charm of good humour — he had break out in a smile. His every movement expresses dignity and noblesse. He knows so much.

Awfully much! On second thought, I think he did not smile at all, he just picked yellow teeth with his nicotine-stained fingers. What an animal, for heaven's sake! A butcher! Yes, he is a butcher.

In your dark hole-in-the-wall, among the sides of beef stained with innocent blood, that's where you belong, you miserable creature! Leave my work alone, I implore you, don't sully it with your eyes....

Provided he can read at all.

Who knows? Maybe he just pretends he is reading? Maybe this is just a blind for perpetrating some hair-raising crime. Such a one is capable of anything. Just look at his eyes. There is something evil in them, His nose — a vulture's beak. His ears spell cruelty. His fat and flabby body is rotten throughout. As a matter of fact, what is he doing at this railway station? What is he plotting with his diseased brain? Is he a—spy? Quite possibly. Anyone who can read my story, the story I have written, with such a sombre mien is not Jewish! You disguised yourself well, my boy, but you cannot fool my instincts! I must notify the police: A suspicious character is loitering around the station and is not amused by my stories, please send the prowl car at once....

Hopp, he is laughing!

He is literally guffawing. At long last, he has grasped the idea. Conceivably, he had not concentrated his thoughts sufficiently until now. After all, he too is human, isn't he? He is probably some absent-minded professor, his head full of nuclear thoughts. Though, to be frank, he does not look the professor. He reminds me more of a Supreme Court Justice or an admiral or something.

Be that as it may, anyone who can laugh so heartily at such an excellent story is an honest citizen, bless him. Only now do I see how misleading first impressions can be. Where can you see such classical features nowadays?! Clever eyes, full of compassion and understanding, his immaculate teeth are sparkling in the sunshine. He is a poet. A warm-hearted humanitarian, a benefactor, I would like to kiss his particularly wide forehead. I love this man. I love his pearly laughter. Because he is a personality. Fortunate the state which has sons like him... and myself. My dear sir, permit me to call you Father. Hell, for such readers it is worth-while writing. They are only a handful of intellectuals, but they make the author feel a king. They make all humiliations bearable. This man appreciates humour, my boy. This man knows my collected writings by heart. He knows the difference between the ephemeral and the eternal. I am almost certain he clips my humorous stories at home and collects them in a hard-covered book for posterity.

Hey!!

That's not yet the end! My story continues on the other side of the page! What are you doing? He went out of his mind, on my word! He... he folds up the paper, and wraps in it a cheap pocket book... with some glaring murderer on its cover... such sacrilege...

You sadist!

Joy Fund Statement

HANUKKA always creeps into the calendar of *The Jerusalem Post* long before anyone else thinks of it. The K.L.M. airline — always first in thinking up new ways of starting off the campaign with a flourish, have already promised to donate a complete toy Dutch village as well as their toy jets, dolls and airport party. And the Ministry of Social Welfare has already brought us their special problems.

Today we publish the Receipts and Payments Account for the two campaign periods, 1959/60 and 1960/61 — November 1959 to April 1961 (see adjoining column). The statement is a contribution of Somekh, Chaikin, Citron & Co., accountants.

The accountants point out that they only took cash gifts into consideration. No attempt can be made to assess the value of the toys and games received, though some indication of their value can be seen in the IL2,901.46 paid in customs duties for this period — after IL1,500 rebate granted to the Fund by Customs. Also major gifts by El Al and Olympic Airlines and the American Israeli Paper Mills cannot be assessed.

The statement does not show the great distribution effort put in by the Police Force, whose cars and lorries circled the borders carrying gifts to a total of 350 kindergartens in 295 immigrant villages and development areas. Of course all advertising space for the campaign in *The Jerusalem Post* is free and the staff of the paper, together with Ministry of Welfare personnel and devoted friends, give their time to make the campaign a success.

The Jerusalem Post-Hanukka Toy Fund

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1959 TO APRIL 30, 1961

RECEIPTS		
Contributions through *The Jerusalem Post*, including income from Italian Fashion Show at the King David Hotel, from Party at the Sharon Hotel and Discount Bank Savings Certificates		34,227
Bank interest		7
Earmarked contributions for the family of Carmela Eliyahu	726	
Less: Transferred to beneficiary through the Natanya Social Service Worker and directly to the family	726	—
		IL34,234
PAYMENTS		
Toys, games, books, sweets, etc., (including custom duties on toys received in kind from abroad and purchase tax)	28,512	
Entertainment performances for children	268	
Badges for Child Donors	1,350	
Transport of toys to distribution centres and travelling	1,712	
Publicity (photos, posters, cliches, printing, etc.)	1,608	
Salary to temporary employee	172	
Bank Savings Certificates	200	
Sundry expenses	737	34,539
Excess of Payments over Receipts		5
Add: Debit balance as at 31st October 1959 due to *The Palestine Post Ltd.*		97
Debit Balance, as at 30th April 1961 due to *The Palestine Post Ltd.*		IL102

NOTE: This account does not include the value of gifts received in kind.

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the relative books and documents kept by the Palestine Post Ltd., and certify it to be correct in accordance therewith.

Somekh, Chaikin, Citron & Co., Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

July 4, 1961.

NO—

this is not election propaganda — and there is no difference of opinion.

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Haifa: Hadar Hacarmel, 57 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 3985

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ADA

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Yanai Shamir

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Daily Life in Ancient Hazor

ONE of the most intriguing works on antiquity is Jérôme Carcopino's "Daily Life in Ancient Rome." This describes the face of the city, the society and social classes, education, religion and family life as well as giving a "typical day" in the life of the Roman from the time he got up until his evening visit to the baths, dinner — and so to bed. The interview with Professor Yigael Yadin on "Everyday life in ancient Hazor" (repeated last Friday) made one wish that Dr. Yadin could be persuaded to do for ancient Israel what Carcopino did for Rome, and write on daily life in Bible times. It would be assuredly a superb work combining sound scholarship with the requisite popular approach.

The broadcast itself was a most absorbing achievement. Dr. Yadin was thoroughly at home before the microphone—perhaps even more so than his professional interviewer—and he interspersed his evocation of ancient Hazor with modern references that were timely and witty.

Hazor, according to his description, was a large city of 700 dunams (compared with ancient Jerusalem's 40) and a population of 30,000-40,000. It had a high wall, public buildings, streets—albeit narrow—and a sewage system which would do credit to many cities today. Nevertheless, the absence of garbage collection ensured unpleasant insanitary conditions, and the place was doubtless swamped with flies.

The houses themselves were tiny — generally two or three rooms (the third being a courtyard), furnished with low tables, although meals were usually eaten on the ground. Beds were known but more often mattresses were laid on the floor. The citizens were clothed like a modern Arab fellah in dress-type clothes. There is no trace of sinks in the houses and ablutions were probably performed with the aid of a jug of water in the courtyard. Food largely consisted of agricultural produce and included meat (not excluding bacon!).

In the Canaanite period, Hazor was a commercial centre but later the main occupation of its inhabitants was agriculture. Business was largely by barter but money was used (not coins but weights of silver). Not too much is known about their leisure activities but the regular festivals were major occasions in the city's life.

The women were elegantly made up — one of the most frequent finds is the female cosmetic instruments used to grind the red and blue colours for the make-up. The wives (and there would have been more than one) were kept busy as is shown by the grindstones kept near the kitchen area; the women must have ground the flour etc. in preparation for cooking each meal. The poor ventilation indicates that the house must have been filled with smoke most of the day.

As can be seen, the surface of the subject was scarcely scratched by the broadcast and the half-hour passed all too quickly.

* * *

THE Bible was also featured in the account of the Congress of Jewish Studies broadcast on Saturday evening. An excerpt was given from a lecture by Dr. Meir Weiss of the Hebrew and Bar-Ilan Universities on the subject of Bible commentary. He explained that a different attitude to Bible narrative had developed in this generation under the influence of Rosenzweig and Buber. Interest now centres around an appreciation of the artistry and construction of the story. Scholars in previous generations interested themselves in the facts, in the materials from which the stories were constructed; today, scholars look on the way in which the story is built. Whereas previously the technique was looked on as the means of the narrator, now it is elevated to the main aspect. In illustration he pointed to the importance of the flashback in Biblical narrative.

Radio Review

The programme then went on to consider such esoteric topics as the legal nature of the *halaha*, and betrothals and marriages in ancient Jewish law (considered from a technical viewpoint). It was a pity that this — the sole comprehensive feature on the Congress — should have been broadcast within the framework of the *Melavveh Malka* ghetto. The result was that the editor chose those topics likely to interest listeners to this particular series, and the general listener — who would have been more interested in, say, folklore, the Dead Sea Scrolls, contemporary Jewry, Jewish history or literature — had no opportunity of hearing a survey in those fields. At the Congress subjects were discussed, theories advanced and scholars participated far from the religious purview and it was a mistake to leave the reporting solely for this type of broadcast.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Music from the Renaissance period (tomorrow at 12.20); Rabbi Kook memorial feature (tomorrow at 7.55); Yiddish songs (Sun. at 7.20); "Strasitzky and the National Hero" by Dworznmatt (M.o.e. at 9.45); Election reports and results (throughout Tues. and Weds.); Ashdod (Thurs. at 7.30).

AUDIO

CHESS

Problem No. 1459
T. ANDERSSON, Sweden
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh4; Qf7; Rf5; Be8; Kte6, Ktg4; Pe6, e2. (8)
Ked; Rf1; Ba2; Ktd3, Kth3; Phe, ed. (7)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1460
I. TALMI, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka3; Qe8; Ktf5; Ph2, e8. (5)
Kh1; Rg3; Bg7; Pd7. (4)
Selfmate in three. Maximumer a) Se4; b) Rg8 to g3 and same.

HAIFA AND LASKER — CO-WINNERS OF THE N.T.C.

In the dramatic final round of the National Team Championship, the Haifa selected missed by half a point its chance to become the new title holder. Losing its match against ASA by 2½ : 3½, Haifa finished level with Lasker I with 25 points each. The latter will, however, retain the title, having a better points score. Zahal scored 3½ : 2½ against Jerusalem —half a point less than it needed to retain its place in the A Division. The other team to be relegated to the B Division is Ramat Gan, which also scored its only victory in the final round beating Lasker II 4 : 2.

The final scores: Lasker I and Haifa 25, Lasker II and Reti 22½, ASA 22, Jerusalem 17½, Zahal 17, Ramat Gan 16½.

Some of the best individual results are: Board I: Aloni 5½ out of 7, Avner 4½ (7). Board II: Potasman and Topelberg 5 (7). Board III: Feuer and Dr. Gruengard 5½ (7), Domnitz 3 (5). Board IV: Rom 5½ (7), Friedman 4½ (7), Gelfer and Ron 4 (6). Board V: Felixbrodt 5½ (6), Cagan and Zilberman 3 (6). Board VI: Yonish 4½ (6), Badian and Katz 3½ (7). Reserves: Lavie 3½ (4), Platt and Timianski 2½ (3), Berani and Herman 3 (5), Fuss 3 (6), Kreitner 2½ (5).

THE ISRAEL YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP opened in Petah Tikva last Saturday. The closing ceremony and prize awards are scheduled for Sunday, August 13, at the Histadrut House.

USSR WINS STUDENTS' OLYMPICS

The Eighth Students World Championships held in Helsinki, were won by the USSR with 39½ points out of a possible 48. Runner-up was the U.S. with 31½, and East Germany was third with 31½. There followed Czechoslovakia 31, Bulgaria 29, Hungary 28½, Holland 25, England and Mongolia 20, Denmark 19, Finland 18½, Sweden 10, Tunisia 6.

THE DORTMUND INTERNATIONAL tournament was won by Grandmaster M. Taimanov with 8 points out of 11, in front of Smyslov and Udovcic (Yugoslavia) 7, Bilek (Hungary) 6½, Larsen (Denmark) 6, Trifunovic, Pietsch (E. Germany) and Teschner (W. Germany) 5½ each, etc.

THE MOSCOW LIGHTNING CHAMPIONSHIP was won by ex-world champion M. Tal with 15½ points out of 19. The title went to Vasjukov (Tal was playing "Hors Concours"), the runner-up with 15 points. USSR champion T. Petrosian was third with 14½ points.

What a barmaid might give you to pin on a letter? 38. Look at him!

STUDENTS' WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
Game No. 1014
King's Indian Opening

L. SHTEIN (USSR) — L. ZINN (E. Germany)

1.Ktf3 d5 2.g3 e5 3.Bg2 Ktc6 4.0-0 e5 5.d3 Be7 6.Ktbd2 Ktf6 7.e4 Bg4 8.h3 Be6 9.Qe2 d:e 10.d:e 0-0 11.e3 Ktfd7 12.Kte4 b5 13.Kte3 e4 14.Rd1 Qe7 15. Ktd5 B:d5 16.e:d Kta5 17.Ktd4! e:d 18.Q:e7 Ra8 19.Bf4! Q:f4 20.Q:d7 Qf6 21.B:d4 Beg 22.Rf4 Qh6 23.h4 Kth7 24.a4 Ktd6 25. a:b Kt:b5 26.Qe6 Rc2 27.Q:b6 a:b 28.R:e4 R:c3 29.Re6 f5 30. Bf1 R:e6 31.d:e Ktd6 32.Rd1 Kte8 33.Be4+ Kh8 34.e7 g6 35. Rd3 Kg7 36.Be6. Black resigns.

Game No. 1015
King's Indian Defence

G. CHODOS (USSR) — C. KALME (USA)

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.eB3 Ktbd7 7.Qd2 c5 8.Ktge2 Qa5 9.0-0-0 Ktb6 10.b3 Be6 11.d:e d:e 12. Ktb5 Q:d2+ 13.R:d2 Bfc8 14. g3 B:c4 15.b:c Kt:c4 16.Rd3 Kte5 17.Bd1 Kt:f3 18.Bh3 Rc6 19.Kt:a7 Ra6 20.Ktc8 b5 21. Kt:e7+ Kh7 22.Bg2 R:a2 23. B:f3 Kt:e4 24.Ktd5 Ra8—a4 25. B:e4 R:e4 26.Kte—c3 Re4 27. Kb1 Ra7 28.Bf1 B:c3 29.Kt:c3 R:e3 30.B:f7+ Kg8 31.Re7 Ra8 32.Rd1—d7 Rb3+ 33.Kc2 e4 34. Bg7+ Kf8 35.Be5+ Ke8 36. Rd—e7+. Black resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming, Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel. Tel. 34498/99/90.

Garden of Eden Pension, 5 o'clock tea: Pension-Restaurant. Phone 22221, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

• **Drink & Dance:**— Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• **Tours:**— Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore. Tel. 23424, 27900.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby. Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily. Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness," Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 6. Friday and holiday eve 8 to 1.

•—**Exhibitions:**— Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 32849. Oils gouaches, aquarelles, by 25 Israeli and foreign painters. Sculptures: Constant. Open daily, 11-1, 4-6. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech: Israel in all its Shades. The public is invited. Daily 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m.; 5-11 p.m.

"Israel Today," permanent exhibition. Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

• **New Israel Films:** Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:**— Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance. Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully airconditioned.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. French star, Silvia Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 26978.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

• **Savyon:**— For dancing & International atmosphere the JET-CLUB, Avia Hotel — Savyon, Israel's newest most attractive, from Tel Aviv by Kopel Tours.

• **Tourist Service:**— Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825. 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:**— Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:**— Ancient glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region, Museum Ha'aretz. Daily 10-5; Wed., 1-8; Friday, and Saturday 10-1.

A summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures by 12 of Israel's leading artists, at Galerie Israel Ltd. 63 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv. Daily 10-1, 6-8; Friday, 10-1. Tel. 22907.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:**— Paintings by the late Menachem Shemi (Schmidt), Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request—re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Woodcuts, Sculptures, Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7, Saturdays 10-1 only.

BEERSHEBA

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

NAHAL ALEXANDER

• **Fishermen's Club:**— Nahal Alexander Fishery, open daily for sailing and sea-food. Dance band and floor show all evenings, except Sunday and Thursday.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibition:**— Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosi Bergner, Rina Gallery, 18 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523. 9—3.

TEL AVIV

• **Oneg Shabbat for Tourists:**— Z.O.A. House, 9.30 p.m.

NAHARIYA

• **Yiddish Theatre:**— Joseph Buloff Troupe: "Tevya and his Seven Daughters," Amphi.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:**— Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosi Bergner, Rina Gallery, 18 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523. 11-1, 8.30-10.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:**— Habimah: "Julius Caesar." 8.30. Ohel: "Haketuba." 8.30. Zircor: Z.O.A. House, 7.15, 9.15.

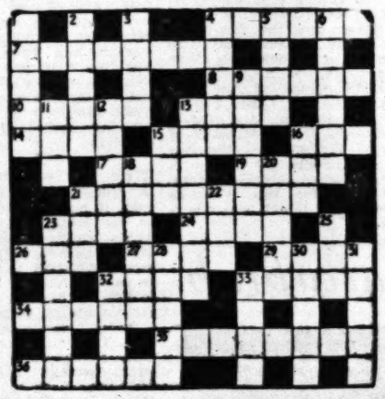
PEN FRIENDS

MR. I. O. NWAOBASI, 29, of 79 Eiche Road, ABA, Nigeria, single and a schoolmaster, who is deeply interested in the Christian Religion, would like to correspond with Israelis.

MISS TOUKO YANAGITA, 16, of 4-1 Ondea, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan, would like to have pen pals in Israel. Her hobbies are music, dancing, literature and picture postcards. She writes English.

JUDITH MITCHELL, 16, of 3111 SE 14th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., would like to correspond with a girl from a kibbutz. She plans to study Hebrew this year but in the meantime can write only in English.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. Just the sort of fastener to bend? 7. Such detectives have a sedentary occupation. 8. Behind with one's sailing? 10. Ward off. 13. Ready to smash up the pier?. 14. It's a sight, we hear, where the men are building. 15. Being from Aden, he's no Arab. 16. Time for a drink. 17. In a botanical book? 19. A beastly place. 21. Early apples 23. The sort of shows one doesn't miss. 24. Roll or lean over. 26. May be hung up when it isn't flying. 27. Just the person to make things work? 29. Give out the time to return. 32. Little beasts, but we love them. 33. The human weakness of lions, possibly? 34. Step along, please. 35. The animal in the passage? 36. Talked of becoming parted, possibly?

DOWN.—1. Are helpful to those who are in the dark. 2. Bob goes to market, being clever. 3. He and she? 4. It's painfully washed. 5. Clever enough to cut a key? 6. The place for food. 9. Terms of enchantment? 11. First thing you need when you break your ankle. 12. Kindled anew. 13. Gambling character? 15. He goes up and down. 16. Brief affirmation of existence. 18. Ned's upset about Sue being followed. 20. Make a change. 21. Wither without her! 22. On which atmospherics may be expected. 23. A crazy fellow. 25. Billy-? 28. Dates, perhaps. 30. Cut up the meat. 31. A fraction more than ten! 32. What a barmaid might give you to pin a letter? 33. Look at him!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Vi-sits. 7. Mata Hari. 8. Scrams. 10. Coast. 13. Boot. 14. Kilt. 15. Turn. 16. Mob. 17. Open. 19. Siam(ese). 21. Parachute. 23. Note. 24. Hale. 26. Cut. 27. C-lem. 29. Ma-G-I. 32. Lied. 33. A-stor. 34. I'm-post. 35. Tomatoes. 36. Agrees.

DOWN. — 1. Smack. 2. Steal. 3. Shot. 4. Visor. 5. Sort. 6. Tom-tom. 9. Consul. 11. Oil. 12. Stoa-t. 13. Bunched. 15. Tea (service). 16. Mae (ma-l-e). 18. Precis. 20. Items 21. (Go to) Pot. 22. Ham. 23. Nutmeg. 25. Ego. 28. Letts (lets). 30. Athos. 31. Iris-h. 33. Love. 35. A-dam.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

EXIT TROUBLE

	S. 9 H. 10 8 7 3 D. K 10 5 4 C. A 9 4 2	
S. K Q 10 6 H. K Q 6 2 D. Q J 3 C. K 5	W E S	S. 7 H. A J 9 4 D. 9 8 6 C. J 10 7 6
	S. A J 8 5 4 3 2 H. 5 D. A 7 2 C. Q 8	

North dealer, neither side vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
—	—	3S	Db
—	—	—	

West thought he would collect a million on the above hand. He started with the king of hearts, and his partner made the unpardonable mistake of failing to overtake with the ace. Another heart followed; this time East went up with the ace, and South ruffed.

Declarer's task was not to be envied. He could reckon with a loser in each of the three side suits; West double portended the likelihood of three trump losers into the bargain. There was hope of dumping the club loser on dummy's long diamond, but this would not solve the problem.

Seizing the bull by the horns declarer shot back a low trump to the third trick of the game. West went up with the ten, and East's sevenspot was carefully noted. West returned the queen of hearts, which South ruffed again. A diamond came back; West split his honours, and dummy made the king. South ruffed out the last heart on the way back to his hand, collected the diamond ace and put West into the lead with a third diamond. The situation was now:

	S. — H. — D. 10 C. A 9 4 2	
S. K Q 8 H. — D. — C. K 8	W E S	S. — H. — D. — C. J 10 7 6 3
	S. A J 8 H. — D. — C. Q 8	

Now West was cooked. He saw the threat of a discard of a club on dummy's master diamond and therefore returned the king of clubs; dummy won, and South followed up with the queen. All he had to do next was to lead a low trump from his hand, forcing West to return right into his major tenace.

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SEVEN THIEVES
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CHARLES AZNAVOUR
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At 3.30 every day
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SLEEPING BEAUTY

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Also Friday at 3 p.m.

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Commencing Sat., Aug. 12, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
2nd Week. Today at 2.30 p.m.
Ed Sullivan says: "THE BIG SHOW" is really
THE BIG SHOW
with ESTHER WILLIAMS • CLIFF ROBERTSON.

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Fully Air-conditioned
Rhonda Fleming — Lang Jeffries
in the biggest of them all
Revolt of the Slaves

ARMON DAVID
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Scotland Yard from the inside
JACK HAWKINS
in
THE LONG ARM
Hebrew & French subtitles

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3rd Week
Victor Mature, Rhonda Fleming, Peter Lorre, Kathryn Grant
in
THE BIG CIRCUS
Cinemascope-Technicolor
10; 12; 2; 4; 7.30—9.30

CHEN
The Private Lives and Loves of a M.P.
No Love for Johnnie
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Adults Only 4, 7.15, 9.30.

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Alexander Korda's delightful Fantasy in beautiful technicolor
The Thief of Baghdad
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Conrad Veidt and the unforgettable SABU
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A Forum Film release

EDEN 3rd Week
Open-air
ANWAR WAGDI
NAYINMA AKEF
FOUR GIRLS
A musical comedy
4 — 7.15 — 9.15

ESTHER 2nd Week
SHIRLEY MACLAINE
LAURENCE HARVEY
JACK HAWKINS
In a warm wonderful story of a spinster who was afraid to be loved!
"Two Loves"
M.G.M. in colour.

GAT 5th Week
Ingmar Bergman's classic
Wild Strawberries
The picture that won International applause
4, 7.30, 9.30
Mats.: BOMBA COMICA

HOD 4th Week
The Most Wonderful Years of Life
A Greek Film
with ALIKA

MAXIM 9th Week
(Air Conditioned)
The exciting French comedy
Louis De Funes — Noelle Adam — Pierre Mondy
NI VU... NI CONNU...
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two perfs. daily
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A Hall Wallis production directed by Norman Taurog

ORION
Yves Allegreti's surprising picture.
A woman who sacrificed everything even her honour for money.
L'AMBITEUS
ANDREA PARISY
RICHARD BASEHART
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with
IAN CARMICHAEL
TERRY THOMAS
ALASTAIR SIM
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Cary Grant — Joan Fontaine in Hitchcock's electrifying suspense
SUSPICION

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SHIRLEY MACLAINE
JACK LEMMON
in Billy Wilder's biting satire
THE APARTMENT
Cinemascope
for adults only
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BELINDA LEE in
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(Love is my Profession)
For adults only.
six shows daily:
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Air-conditioned
Ingmar's Bergman's masterpiece
The Virgin Spring
Only evenings: 7.30—9.30
Mats. at 4 p.m.
SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS

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WILLIAM HOLDEN in RAY STARK'S
THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG
Co-starring: NANCY KWAN
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ZAMIR 2nd Week
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A BOUT DE SOUFFLE
Morning and Evening performances.

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15th Week
Spartacus
in Technicolor
Super Technirama
2 performances daily at 4, 8
Saturday evening at 6 only.
No complimentary tickets

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20 — The Parisian Show in TODD-AO
5th Week
IKT-IKT CAN-CAN
3 Perfs.: 1. — 8.30
20 — Starring Shirley Maclaine • Maurice Chevalier • Frank Sinatra

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A hilarious British Comedy
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Jessy James' Women
Donald Barry, Lita Baron
For adults only
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Weekdays 6.45 and 9

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Mats.:
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THE SUN ALSO RISES
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A Hilarious French Comedy

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G. Bernard Shaw's play
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Hall ventilated
Zwischen Zeit und Ewigkeit
Lili Palmer, Carlos Thompson

ON THE AIR

TODAY
FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 236.4, 213.8 & 206 M.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Delibes: Excerpts from "Sylvia"; Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 2 in G major Op. 44 (Soloist: Shura Cherkassky); Dvorak: Slavonic Dance No. 2 in C minor Op. 46 (Conductor: Antal Dorati). 12.10 "Listen to the Band": Rudolph Urbance & his band from Prague. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 "The Little News Vendor." 5.05 Announcements. 5.15 Classical Request Programme: Gluck: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra in G major Pro Musica Symphony Orchestra — Vienna, conducted by Michael Gielen. Soloist: Camille Wanausek; Bizet: Symphony in C performed by the National Orchestra of the French Broadcasting Service, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 Light Music. 8.00 "Once Upon a Time" ed. by A. Ettinger. 8.45 "The Road to the Isles" Songs for Choir — performed by the Glasgow Phoenix Choir, conducted by Peter Mooney. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Manoch Jacoby: Israeli Capriccio, the Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer. Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 24 in C minor. Soloist: Robert Casadesus, with Symphony Orchestra conducted by George Szell. Prokofiev: Symphony No. 1 Op. 25 ("Classical") performed by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Karel Ancerl. 10.15 "Don Juan in European Literature & Theatre" — Series by Dr. M. Lazar, presented by E. Hamenahem. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music. Haydn: Serenade from Quartet in F, Op. 3, No. 5; Vivaldi: Concerto for two Trumpets and Orchestra, in C major; Boccherini: Minuet; Handel: "The Harmonious Blacksmith" — Variations; Cimarosa: Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra; Dvorak: First movement from Piano Quintet in A major, Op. 81; Brahms: Hungarian Dance No. 1 in G minor. 8.25 Today's Programme. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Monteverdi: Two Madrigals; Mysliveck: Symphony in D major; Vaughan Williams: Three Sea Shanties 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.50 Hebrew Songs. 10.15 "The Science World" — ed. by Drs. I. Michaeli & N. Sharon. 10.35 "Voices From the Past" — Acoustic Recordings. Frieda Hempel (Soprano); Lucy Isabelle Marsh (Soprano); Margarete Matzenauer (Alto); John McCormack (Tenor); Pasquale Amato (Bass); Pol Plancon (Bass). 10.50 "Curtain Up." 11.50 Request for Hebrew Songs. 12.20 Music from Festivals. Renaissance Music from the Liege Festival 1960. Works by: Luigi, Fernando Tallwini (Organ and Cembalo) with the Brass Ensemble conducted by George Karel and The Pro Musica Antiqua Ensemble, conducted by Safford Cape, with Rene Defraiteur (Soprano). 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.33 "On Tunes & Men" — ed. by O. Samuel & E. Halperin. 3.55 Youth Corner. 4.15 "Evening with H. Bergman" — ed. by A. Rappaport. 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.10 In the Field of Art. 6.25 Programme — ed. by E. Gali. 6.55 A. Alon's Weekly Section. 7.20 Light Music, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Gus Palm: Valse Galante; Daniel Auber: Overture: "Le Domino Noir"; Ladislav Rott: Improvisations for Flute and Small Orchestra; Avraham Aharoni: Two arrangements of Children's Songs by Yitzhak Levi; Heuberger-Kreisler: Midnight Bells; Kern-Petrushka: Melodies from "Show Boat." 7.55 "Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.50 Bible Reading: Daniel, chaps. 1 & 2. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Elections' Campaign. 10.30 Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 2 with David Lein-Hen and the Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gary Bertini (Recorded at a public concert). 11.00 "Contemporary Music in U.S." — works by V. Fein & E. Carter. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422 & 392.7

Commercial Programme:
Today: 3.30 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New records. 6.30 Oriental Songs. 6.57 "From the Newsroom." 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Mixed Bag" — ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures: 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit (Tomorrow: Hebrew Lesson). 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

(Including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m.; 1.13-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News, Headlines & Close Down.

Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

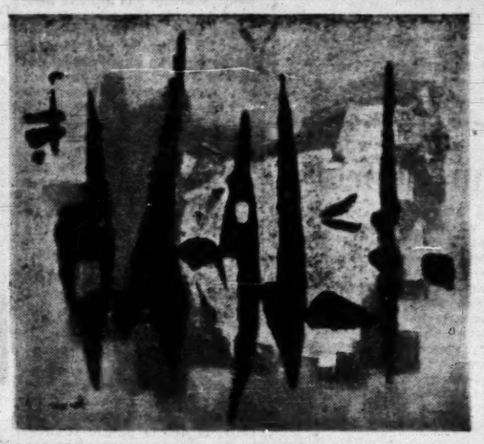
Programme to South Africa: **Today:** 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.00 Shabbat Programme. 7.14 News Headlines & Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 238 & 285 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.

AROUND THE GALLERIES

Top left: Picasso (Batshabee 13) at the Helena Rubinstein Museum, Tel Aviv. Top right: Aviva Davida (three figures) at the Bezalel School Exhibition, Jerusalem. Lower left: Menahem Shemi (Safad Landscape) at Haifa Museum of Modern Art. Lower Right: Shlomo Meir (Composition No. 18) at the "Zawta" Club, Jerusalem.



Modern Art Comes to Yalta

By LOUIS FISCHER

YALTA—

At 8.30 one sunny morning I stepped out of my beach-front hotel here to take a post-breakfast stroll down the asphalt promenade that parallels the coastline. But before I had proceeded more than two yards my eye encountered a young man with a black beard wearing a black felt hat (unusual sight anywhere in the U.S.S.R. and surely in a summer resort). Under his arm he held a folded painter's kit. He had just placed a canvas on a bench for a friend to see. In a minute at least ten persons had assembled to have a look.

"I understand nothing here," one of them said. "No persons, no trees, no buildings, nothing."

"This is probably that new kind of abstract painting," another remarked.

"It's trash and I would have it destroyed," suggested a third.

"Ask the artist what he intended," an old lady urged.

"The artist has had his say, it's for us to interpret," said a middle-aged woman. (The artist smiled faintly but remained silent.)

"You can find no objects here," I volunteered, "yet it may give you joy. Note those four bright rectangles. Don't they bring you a feeling of happiness?"

"I note nothing," a dissenter insisted.

"Do you want everybody to paint corn?" a young fellow exclaimed. (Corn-planting is now Khrushchev's great hobby and agricultural panacea.)

"This is a new art form," I said, "a new alphabet, and you have to learn to read it, you have to develop a new sight, you can't grasp it the first time."

"An artist must paint for the people," a working man asserted.

"No," interposed a man, aged about 50, in civilian clothes, wearing two rows of war medals, "an artist must paint for the minority too."

"I say it's trash," an earlier objector reiterated, "and it shouldn't be allowed."

"Can you grasp the meaning of a Beethoven symphony the first time you hear it?" the civilian with medals said to the worker. "Or a poem of Pushkin or a play by Shakespeare?"

"Did Karl Marx write for the people or for a small handful who understood him?" I interposed. "Do the people understand Einstein? An artist paints what he must and you have to leave him alone." (The verb "to paint" in Russian is the same as "to write." The painter "writes" a picture. So the relationship between writing and painting is a close one in a discussion in Russian.)

"The artist paints what he feels," the middle-aged woman affirmed, "what he feels, not what you see. You must try to share his feelings, then you will understand. Reality is not only tractors, factories, and cows."

"And corn," the civilian in medals scorned.

"It's a fantasy," a newcomer interjected. "A fairy tale. A fairy tale can be beautiful without being real."

I went on: "You have heard of Picasso?"

"Yes, yes."

"He's a Communist," I recalled.

"Yes, yes."

"He made the drawing of the dove of peace," I continued.

Picasso's Faces

"We know, we know."

"Well," I said, "Picasso draws women's faces with two noses and three eyes. Have you ever seen a woman with two noses? I don't think those drawings are particularly beautiful. But if I had the power would you want me to tell him to stop? You say, paint for the people. Are the people to vote on every painting?"

"Our Russian painter Repin was greater than Picasso," a thick-set man in T-shirt announced.

"Now you keep quiet," the civilian ex-officer commanded. "How many Picassos have you seen?"

I jumped in with, "There was a wonderful museum in Moscow in the 1930s full of Picassos, Degas, Manets, and many other famous French impressionists. But Stalin closed it down. Now it has been moved to the Hermitage in Leningrad where visitors are allowed to see it on request. Most Soviet citizens, however, don't know it's there and don't make any requests anyway."

The group had grown to about fifteen, with people coming and going. Several smiled, several rewarded me with a twinkle.

Occasionally I had glanced at the artist. In the beginning he seemed to lap up the attention his work was getting. Presently, however, he appeared more embarrassed than happy. He now picked up the painting, lifted his black felt hat, and walked away. A small huddle remained to continue the debate. I continued on my interrupted stroll.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, Dr. Goldmann and The Refugee Problem

The Mapai leader claims that Dr. Goldmann, influenced by the Liberals, is not saying what he really thinks about the Arab refugee problem: namely, that he favours their return to Israel.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, on the other hand, refrains from saying in Israel what he has said in New York: namely, telling the President of the United States that he agrees to the return of the refugees to Israel.

BOTH MR. BEN-GURION AND DR. GOLDMANN, MAPAI AND THE LIBERALS, ARE LEAVING AN OPENING FOR THE EXERTION OF POLITICAL PRESSURE ON THE STATE OF ISRAEL ON THE QUESTION OF THE ARAB REFUGEES, WHOSE RETURN CAN HAVE CATASTROPHIC RESULTS ON THE STATE AND THREATEN ITS VERY EXISTENCE.

CITIZEN OF ISRAEL

Remember the two dates which are before you

SEPTEMBER 19 — the day of the opening of the U.N. session dealing with the refugee problem.

AUGUST 15 — the day of national decision which will determine either the extending of an invitation to international pressure or rule out this possibility in advance.

FOR OUR COUNTRY'S EXISTENCE AND ITS FUTURE—

FOR YOUR OWN SECURITY AND YOUR CHILDREN'S—

LET THE WHOLE WORLD KNOW OF YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE UNCOMPROMISING STAND OF THE HERUT PARTY

- WE WILL NOT ADMIT A FIFTH COLUMN INTO OUR COUNTRY
- WE WILL NOT ALLOW ANY POSSIBILITY OF BLOODSHED WITHIN ISRAEL
- THERE WILL BE NO RETURN OF ARAB REFUGEES; THEIR PROBLEM CANBE SOLVED AMONG THEIR ARAB BRETHREN
- THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL IS TO ENSURE THE EXISTENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF REFUGEES, THE JEWISH PEOPLE, IN ITS HOMELAND

VOTE

TENUAT HAHERUT

Bezalel School's Annual Show

The Bezalel Arts and Crafts School is exhibiting the work of its best pupils and graduates, as it does every year. The Bezalel, which now has 170 full-time pupils and about 100 evening pupils, has striven for years to be both a school for good art craft and a kind of modest academy. The idea of bridging the gap between so-called pure and so-called applied art is a strikingly modern one — but was already emphasized both by the Bezalel's founding teacher, Professor Boris Schatz (as early as 1906) and by the late Joseph Budko, the Bezalel's reorganizer, who headed the institution for seven years until his untimely death in 1941. This idea was also very near to the ways of thought of the School's later directors, some of whom are counted among Israel's best painters.

Original Styles

The School has brilliantly succeeded in creating an original and adequate style in some branches of art craft; it has failed in others. The present exhibition is more modest than the one I saw a year ago; the austere but highly pleasing style of silver and metalware, both for ceremonial and for secular use, is adequately represented; the teapots, coffeepots, and even spoons have a quiet beauty, and so have the jewellery and the Tora crown, which is both simple and solemn. The handwoven tissues and embroidery — some for Synagogue and for the Passover table — are also in excellent taste.

Bezalel pupils, even those specializing in craft, get a solid grounding in drawing, graphic techniques, form and colour exercises, and illustration. The craft of calligraphy — including decorative writing — always receives thorough attention, and the decorative possibilities of the Hebrew alphabet, which are almost infinite, are exploited, though rather conservatively. The illustrations and posters are technically adequate but often lack imagination. The same can be said, by and large, of the woodcuts and etchings (with the exception of Zvi Tamir, whose woodcuts bear witness to strong personality).

Ceramics were introduced three years ago. It is yet too early to expect style or the kind of a "Bezalel" touch that is so strongly felt in the metal work; but the ceramics shown are of a fair level.

Textile designing is also a new craft, encouraged by various Government departments. When we come to paintings and drawings, there are several surprises amidst rather "pedestrian" effects. The most interesting work exhibited is a large-size drawing by Aviva Davida, where three figures, well drawn with a kind of ironical understatement, and severely vertical, seem to have been frozen in melancholy expectation. Also interesting are the well-lighted still-life by Bechar, and an oil representing a nude couple, earthy and heavy, by Arieh Klemnick (it received the Herman Struck prize).

At the Bezalel sculpture is taught only as an auxiliary subject. The works shown are no more than exercises and do not belong even in a pupils' show.

Shlomo Meir

Shlomo Meir has been a member of kibbutz Dalia almost since he came to this country in 1936, at the age of 22. He studied with Janco and Mairowitz, and certainly deserves the name of a professional painter. He teaches painting and art crafts and has several murals to his credit in his own kibbutz and elsewhere. Four years ago he had a one-man show at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art and has since made a study trip to Europe.

Shlomo Meir shows a dozen oils, some gouaches and an interesting wood sculpture at the "Zawta" Club, 38 King George Avenue, Jerusalem. It is to be regretted that only one sculpture bears witness to his endeavours in this field. He is an abstractionist who favours bold, definite, clearcut, and sometimes symbolic but always highly decorative forms; his backgrounds are often light, brown or beige, his forms emphatically red, green, black or yellow, sometimes violet. Some oils are slightly crude, too blatantly obvious; others are convincing and in good taste. Vertical lines and forms are slightly in the style of Alberto Magnelli, black constructions, semi-Chinese signs and abstract pagodas remind us sometimes of Fima's symbolic period of a few years ago; but Meir obviously tries, and sometimes succeeds, in finding a language of his own; he uses geometric forms, but is by no means enslaved to them; indeed, his power of formal invention sometimes exceeds his possibilities as a colourist. Some of Meir's oils are highly suited for ceramic or mosaic mural decorations. The wooden sculpture is sensitive and convincing.

MIRIAM TAL

Amateurs' Annual Festival

If there are any sceptics who doubt that there is real interest in English amateur theatricals in Tel Aviv, they might take one evening out of their playgoing year to see the Annual Festival of Drama at the Z.O.A. House. This year the large outdoor theatre was filled by an audience who waited until past midnight to hear what the judges had to say about the plays presented. It was claimed by some that these judges (Hy Kaius, Azaria Rappaport and Ida B. Davidowitz) did not put on a very good show, since they could not decide that any one director was worthy of a prize. They were also accused of not having gone into enough detail as to the shortcomings of the various presentations. It is not the function of the committee of judges to give a class in drama at midnight before an audience which has been seated since eight o'clock. But, as secret, behind-the-scenes information, I can reveal that the judges considered their conclusions so obvious that they assumed that the participants on both sides of the foot-lights would automatically agree with them.

Light and Silly

For example: The Z.O.A. House Players presented "To Dorothy, A Son," by Roger MacDougall. This is a light and silly bit of froth which is neither clever nor witty. With very skilful directing and very expert acting it can give the illusion of wit and humour, but this would certainly be too much to expect from this group without Noel Coward directing or Beatrice Lillie acting. Both Nellie Lenson who directed and Yemmy Strum as the lead made a good try. Stanley Broza, as the male lead, is becoming quite adept at playing the part of the harassed, befuddled husband, for which he seems to be typecast in most of the plays in which he acts.

The second play was "Doctor O'Toole," by James Bernard Fagan. This was played entirely in Irish brogue, which was an initial handicap. Martin Margulies both directed and acted the principal role of the amiable doctor who used entirely unorthodox methods to achieve his worthy ends. Clara Caren-Rimon was especially good as the hypochondriac patient who enjoyed her medicine.

"Hope Is a Thing With Feathers," by Richard Harrity, was the most ambitious of the presentations. It was given by the USIC. Players of Jerusalem and directed by Robin Lodge-Morgan, who managed in the beginning to create the right atmosphere for this dreary tale of a mixed group of bums who live on vain hopes and dreams. However, neither the atmosphere nor the acting was sustained. This might have been due to the fact that there were many last-minute changes in the cast, so that there was a loss in tempo and feeling. Frank Hooper, as one of the bums, certainly deserved the prize he was awarded.

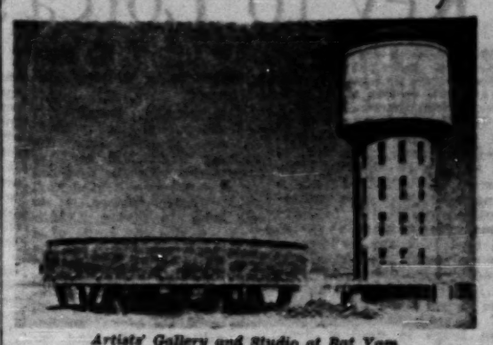
Savyon Newcomers

The Savyon players, called the Naomi Sher Play-Readers after the late Naomi Sher, were newcomers to the festival. While it is true that economically this is a strictly individualistic group, culturally and socially their efforts have all of the earmarks of a well integrated kibbutz. Although the programme states that Jaap Bar David was responsible for the directing, Molly Bar David announced that the direction of "A Sunny Morning" by Serafin and Joaquin Alverez Quintero, was a group effort. The net result was a nice production, mainly due to the good reading and charm of Rosaly Berman, who played the leading role.

The Hitahdut Olei Britannia group of Haifa deserves special credit for presenting a play written in and about Israel by Gloria Benjamin. While the play won no prizes, the idea of presenting an original play is a very good one which should certainly be encouraged.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Water Tower and Gallery



Artists' Gallery and Studio at Bat Yam

The round "gallery" ("museum" would really have been more appropriate), which recently opened in Bat Yam under the auspices of the municipality, is joined by a short bridge to a water tower, the lower part of which has been divided off into four stories, each of which is to hold a number of artists' studios. It is all the work of architect Yitzhak Pearlstein, who designed the entire Ramat Yosef quarter in which the gallery is situated.

The idea of combining studios with a museum is novel and the municipality must certainly be lauded for taking artists' needs into account. However, one defect may make the use of the studios impossible: the enclosed spiral staircase which goes up through the centre of the tower is too narrow to permit carrying paintings and studio fixtures. Some solution will have to be found in order to make the studios accessible to more than water-colourists.

REUVEN BERMAN

UNIQUE COINS AT HAZOREA

The Wilfrid Israel House at Kibbutz Hazorea has finally opened its numismatic exhibition of "Coins as Historical Documents." Difficulties in getting the coins from their owners twice postponed the opening date. Indeed, several of the coins which were to be lent by the Haifa museums are as yet missing.

Most of the coins on display were found in the North of the country. They indicate the history of the minting towns in that district.

Acre was used as a main port by Alexander the Great and plates 1-9 show coins from that period to that of the Crusaders, whose cross appears on the obverse of the latter coins. Tiberias, famous for its hot springs, produced coins (10-11) showing the goddess of health, Hygeia. The name Tiberias is impressed in Arabic and in Greek.

One showcase (20) displays the actual minting tools used in those times. A misminted coin, on which two impressions of the same figure have resulted in a double-chinned profile with two noses, must have great value as a rarity.

Among coins from the ten towns which formed the Decapolis (15-18), another coin, with a female figure, is believed to be unique.

Shekels and half-shekels, which each male attaining the age of 20 was required to pay to the Temple of Jerusalem, are on view in case 19, with the jar in which they were found recently as part of the hoard from the wadi on Mt. Carmel.

1685 Sundial Compass at Haifa Maritime Museum

Astronomical Aids

Stars twinkle at the Haifa Maritime Museum amidst ellipses and eclipses. Fishes, Virgins, Leo the Lion, and Hercules and other gods after which the planets and constellations are named.

The 30 hand-engraved astronomical maps on display are all part of an atlas dated 1747, a German edition bearing Latin inscriptions. Different theories are advanced about the lunar, solar and stellar motions. The four figures on the cover are of the astronomers Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe and Kepler.

The personifications are Renaissance figures, quite artistically executed, and one map, giving the movements of the two planets, has Venus riding on a cloud in a huge seashell driven by birds, and Mercury in a sumptuous carriage driven by three pairs of horses. The wheels are miniature maps of the Earth.

Two maps of the Earth on which California is shown as an island, carry in the corners pictures of the first astronomical observation points.

A glimpse at the moon gives us two theories: according to the one, its surface is a reflection of the earth, the contours of its mountains, craters and seas bearing the names of their counterparts on earth, such as the Mediterranean, Romania for Italy, and Sicily next to it. Even Palestine is there. The other theory is more idealistically minded, using such names as Serenity, Tranquillity, Terra Vitae, and so on.

EMMA KOMAROVSKY

LETTER TO THE VOTER

ב"ה פנים אל פנים

Dear Voter,

Israel's citizens will go to the polls this time full of doubt whether it was really necessary and right to hold the elections for the Fifth Knesset prematurely. The feeling of satisfaction and joy which usually accompanies the fulfilment of this civic duty of choosing representatives for the highest legislative body in the State will be clouded by the feeling that this is not a fit time for an election campaign, with all that it entails in Israeli life. This is not only because the elections have been advanced by two years, but mainly because of the State's present political and security situation and the latest world political developments.

YOU KNOW THAT THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTY DID NOT WANT THESE PREMATURE ELECTIONS AND DID EVERYTHING TO PREVENT THEM. THE "AFFAIR" — WHICH CAUSED THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FOURTH KNESSET — HAS EMPHASIZED EVEN MORE STRONGLY THE DISTURBING FRATERNAL HOSTILITY PREVAILING IN THE NATION, AND WE REALIZED THAT THE ELECTIONS WOULD FURTHER AGGRAVATE THIS.

We therefore attempted to prevent the elections both for practical reasons and because of adherance to our consistent stand for moderation, consideration and preference of inner peace, which we follow utterly in normal times as well — towards any sign of fraternal hatred and division. Unfortunately our efforts have been unsuccessful and contention is supreme in all the parties.

This fact alone, then, makes it imperative to increase our party's strength so that in the future it will be able to safeguard the national sense of proportion and unity in view of the goals which must be attained at home and because of the strengthening of our enemies from without. Our Party, the National Religious Party, with its great record in the building of the country and its place as an integral part of its life and a participant in every constructive enterprise accomplished happen in Israel. We shall not rest until this injustice has been rectified and its shame removed from our midst.

OUR STRUGGLE IS FIRST AND FOREMOST TO TO PROTECT THE CITIZEN'S RIGHTS AND ENSURE A DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE, NOT ONLY IN THEORY BUT IN PRACTICE, TOO. TO MY SORROW, I AM COMPELLED TO STATE THAT MANY CITIZENS OF THE STATE HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEIR CIVIC FREEDOM IN VARIOUS SPHERES: IN MATERIAL MATTERS IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD; IN SPIRITUAL MATTERS — PRIMARILY IN THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Our fight is with all those who attack the sanctity of the Sabbath in Israel. The infringements of Sabbath observance, (which has kept Israel and which the Children of Israel have kept throughout the generations) are increasing. This endangers one of our most precious possessions, which has always been the basis of our survival as a people. To our shame, we have reached a stage in the State of Israel, where the factories and enterprises working on Sabbath are increasing and Jewish workers in a Jewish State are obliged to desecrate the Sabbath — a shocking thing in itself and a threat to our lives as Jews in Israel and to the lives of our brethren in the Diaspora. It is no secret that workers in many factories have been dismissed for the sole reason that they refused to work on the Sabbath. They were punished by being deprived of their most elementary right: the right to provide for themselves and their families by the sweat of their brow without desecrating the Sabbath. This must not be allowed to happen in Israel. We shall not rest until this injustice has been rectified and its shame removed from our midst.

The Sabbath is not the only sphere in which the citizen has been deprived of his freedom. We are also witnessing disgraceful discrimination in education. It is a fact that a considerable percentage of Israeli citizens lack the opportunity to educate their children as they wish; because the parties who conduct the economic institutions and the work schedules are exerting pressure and compelling those in need of their aid in material matters to comply in spiritual matters. They are forcing non-religious education on children whose parents' dearest wish is that their children receive religious education.

We must fight to abolish the injustice and discrimination in secondary school education and safeguard the rights of religious intermediate schools and the yeshivot against the arbitrary discrimination of the party functionaries, who have no spiritual affinity for religious studies and the teaching of the Torah to Israeli children. Those functionaries, who have appointed themselves guardians of the souls of Israeli children, have often accused us of making religion compulsory. But aren't their acts of compulsion and pressure the most incriminating evidence of the untruth and deception inherent in this false accusation? Do we not require religion as our only weapon? Isn't religious education, the keeping of the precepts, the observance of the Sabbath and the Rabbinate the very mainspring of our material existence? Who is using religion as an only weapon? — We who are living our religion, or they who are using religious matters, to which they have no affinity, and exploiting them for the party's benefit? We hope that every citizen who holds these matters dear will give his answer to this question.

THIS SYSTEM, THE QUEST FOR POWER AT ANY PRICE AND BY ANY MEANS, HAS GIVEN BIRTH TO ONE OF THE BLIGHTS OF OUR PUBLIC LIFE — KALANTERISM — WHICH IS DESTROYING PUBLIC MORALS AND COMPELLING THE INDIVIDUAL TO PERFORM DEEDS WHICH ARE AGAINST HIS OWN CONSCIENCE AND THAT OF SOCIETY. THESE DEEDS MUST BE ERADICATED — EVEN BY APPROPRIATE LAW — FOR THEY EDUCATE THE CITIZEN TO BETRAY THE BASIC VALUES OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM AND ARE IN DANGER OF BECOMING A THREAT TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

The same is true in the economic and labour fields. As a party which possesses no monopolistic concerns and no industries organised in cartels we consider ourselves obliged — by our very existence and our social construction — to look after the affairs of the worker and the middle class so that they will not be crushed in the struggle between the great economic forces of the Left and the Right. During the whole period of our participation in the Government we have been on guard against discrimination against citizens by the economic and political interests of the parties. Our path in the future, too, will be the same — as a party containing workers, members of the middle class, intellectuals, and thinkers — while our principles are the tenets of the Israel of old, with the vision of the Jewish State based on the justice of the Prophets, uniting them all — and not class or party interests.

I appeal especially to all those multitudes of Israeli citizens who vote for the secular parties — Mapai, Herut, Liberals and the like — whose only common ground is their antagonism to all the hallowed spiritual values of the nation throughout the generations and who wage constant war against them. I know that a large proportion of the population do this because of the pressure exerted on them by the secular parties, who possess the means of coercion, of persuasion and of pressure. Every vote cast by those citizens for the secular parties does harm to themselves, to their children and to the nation.

The honour and achievements of the National Religious Party in the past give it the right to ask for their support, so that, in the future, it may attain the great goal completely.

BY VIRTUE OF OUR SPLENDID RECORD UP TILL NOW AND THE DUTIES ENCUMBENT UPON US TOWARDS THE NATION AND THE STATE IN THE FUTURE, WE APPEAL TO YOU, VOTERS OF BOTH SEXES: GO TO THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY AND VOTE FOR THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS FRONT — MIZRAHI-HAPOEL HAMIZRAHI — BET.

H. M. SHAPIRO

Minister of the Interior

Key to Lorca's Unique Art

By Robert Friend

LORCA, Selected and Translated by J. G. Gill. The Penguin Poets, Penguin. 144 pp. 3/6. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

THERE are two ways of attempting the translation of poetry. The first is to help those who are completely locked out of a language, but who nevertheless would like to have some notion of what the poetry in that language is like. Of course both translator and reader know that a poem is itself; yet there is always the hope that the essence of a poem is a soul that can lodge in another body. This body the good translator will lovingly shape, trying by reproduction of rhythm, rhyme and idiom to entice the spirit there, and sometimes, against all expectations, he will succeed.

The second way is to help those who have a smattering of a language: a basic vocabulary, a working knowledge of the grammar and syntax, a notion of the pronunciation. The translator who has this aim in mind is not interested in creating a new poem; his goal is a prose text that will in no way attempt to reproduce rhythm, rhyme, or nuance—but whose main qualities will be lucidity, straightforwardness, complete absence of the personality of the translator — all qualities leading directly to the original. This method provides not only an entrance into a poem, but into a language as well. Curiously enough, a good translation of the first type will be characteristic of the style of the author, i.e., Yeats' Sophocles is Yeats.

For the student of Spanish poetry and/or language, the Lorca translation under review serves admirably. M. Gili's prose rendering, though there are several places where he is unnecessarily free, is for the most part exact and helpful. With the aid of his "pony" we can ride straight to the literal meaning. He has also provided for the reader who is reading Lorca for the first time an introductory biographical sketch and a valuable essay by the poet himself, "Theory and Function of the *Duende*," a fascinating as well as a useful key to Lorca's art.

Ancient Tradition

This art would seem to be a unique one in modern Europe, for it derives from a way of life, a way of thought, which, except in Spain, has largely passed away. Twentieth century poetry in Western Europe and in America has sought to come to terms with the breakdown of a civilization. Lorca, but this is remarkably untrue of his New York poems, has been able to continue, as Mr. Gili points out, "in an ancient tradition," drawing sustenance both from a peasantry with its living songs and from the sophistication of the baroque poets of the Renaissance.

With peasant imagination and directness, he writes: "Because of your love, the air, my heart and my hat hurt me." With the civilized wit of a Góngora behind him, he can say: "There is no one who, in giving a kiss, does not feel the smile of a faceless people; and no one who, in touching a new born child, forgets the motionless skull of horses." The unpredictable fusion is completed with a strain of extraordinary delicacy: sighs and exhalations of longing and sorrow. The apple in the Garden has been irrevocably eaten; love must fail, innocence must be assaulted, the secret of star and butterfly forever escape our hands — and most unbearable of all, death must finally devour. unbearable the thought, but he will bear it, mastering death with noble, Andalusian pride in moments of tragic outcry. In poem after poem, we feel the presence of "the motionless skull" beneath the flowing hair. Death is his major theme and it gets major expression in his "Lament for Ignacio Sánchez Mejías," one of the most moving poems of the world, surely greater than any of the great English elegies.

This theme is most remarkably expressed in his gypsy ballads. In these "folk" poems, despite a fidelity to a medieval form with vowel rhymes impossible of reproduction in English (as in Dylan Thomas, passion and scrupulosity of form go hand in hand), he overwhelms with his fertility of image and exuberance, and sometimes even more quietly impresses with a classical aristocracy (almost arrogance) of statement. Prose rendition must be helpless here, as the following, despite its exactness, illustrates: "No palm leaf on the sea-shore can match him, nor a crowned emperor, nor a wandering star." The original grace and elegance are lost.

Unusual Exuberance

It is, however, the exuberance and fertility that are most likely to win over the English reader, too sadly accustomed to cramped, contemporary intellectual restraint. It is true that Lorca has the faults of his virtues, especially in his New York poems. Confronted by a civilization he could only hate, that he found completely alien, his images spilled over in a surrealistic orgy, reminiscent of that painting of Dali's (Salvador Dali was a close friend and a strong influence) where a sweetly smiling Shirley Temple, a rat between her teeth, surveys a harbour with a ship which she, it is implied, has gnawed down to its masts and hull. "Ah, masqueraded Harlem!" he writes, "....your automobiles covered with teeth float, through dead horses and petty crimes..."

His daring images are most successful, more controlled, when he deals with a world he understands, when he writes, for instance, of the Spanish Civil Guard "...with their skulls of lead," who, "With their patent-leather souls...come along the road. Hunchbacked and nocturnal, wherever they stir they command silences of dark rubber and fears of fine sand... they hide in their heads a vague astronomy of undefined pistols."

The fascist pistols, as most reports agree, were all too well defined when they recognized in Lorca, as they had in the gypsies, a symbol of freedom and life, and they rang out, killing, at 37, one of the greatest poets of our time.

But the poetry survives, now made easily available for the English reader in one of the handsome and inexpensive volumes in Penguin's foreign poetry series. The original text in large type takes up most of the page, and Mr. Gili's prose in smaller type helpfully prompts at the bottom.

From TAMAR and AMNON, By Federico García Lorca

A prose version by J. L. GILI

Amnon, slender and concrete, gazed at her from the tower, his groins foaming and his beard quivering. Her radiant nakedness stretched out on the terrace, with the murmur of a newly struck arrow between her teeth. Amnon gazed at the round and low moon, and in the moon he saw his sister's very firm breasts.

At half past three Amnon stretched himself on his bed. The entire chamber suffered with the fluttering of his eyes. The solid light buries villages in the brown sand, or discovers brief coral of roses and dahlias. Oppressed water from the well blossoms into silence in the jars. In the moss of tree-stems the stretched-out cobra sings.

A version in verse of the same passage by ROBERT FRIEND

And Amnon — as she sang —
slender and concrete,
beheld her in the tower
without a veil's dissembling.
His groins filled with foam,
and his beard was trembling.
Her shining nakedness
stretched out beneath night's dome,
rumour between her teeth
of an arrow hitting home.
And round and low he saw
the moon hang in the west;
saw in the moon his sister's
hard hard breasts.

Amnon at half-past three
down on his hard bed lies;
the whole room throbs with pain
of his wing-filled eyes.
Massive, the light entombs
towns in the sand's blind beds;
or briefly discloses roses
flashing their coral reds.
Silence breeds in the jars
that drank of brooding springs;
upon the moss of trunks
the winding cobra sings.

Steinbeck Studies the Rat-Race

By Paula Arnold

THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT, by John Steinbeck. Heinemann, London, 1961. 368 pp., 18s.

HERE is the old Steinbeck, mellowed, more compassionate, less ready to preach, but still the old militant, sturdy, right-minded, social recorder. What is quite new is the scene—the "Westcoast Steinbeck" describes one of the little old New England villages. What is very charming and reminiscent of the young Steinbeck is the delightful dialogue between the main character, Ethan Hawley, and his wife. This is a problem novel — can an honest man remain honest in today's rat-race?

Ethan Hawley is happily married and is desperately fond of his wife and two children. Desperately because he has a feeling of guilt towards his family. His ancestors were the founders of the village, Pilgrim fathers and great whaling captains. But his father's incompetence made the money run through his fingers; he himself, when he returned from the War where he fought with distinction, was just as clumsy. In the end, after one unsuccessful venture after another, he was glad to get a job as clerk in the store his people had once owned.

He is implicitly trusted by the owner, a Sicilian, Marullo, and indeed by everybody. Marullo has always been kind to him, but when Ethan hears that the Sicilian is in the U.S. illegally and that it needs only an anonymous call to the Police to get him out of the country, Ethan succumbs. Marullo is not really harmed, he tells himself — he is a rich man and why shouldn't he go back to his family in Sicily whom he has not seen for many years? The shop comes into Ethan's hands almost as a gift and things begin to look up.

Straight and Narrow

But if you are innately honest, no good comes of leaving the straight path. Not that Steinbeck says so, but he implies it. In fact the book is all undertones and implications, and it repays reading very carefully or one may well miss something. The technique, handled most skilfully, is apt to puzzle slightly too — the chapters alternate between straight story-telling and Ethan's stream of consciousness.

Ethan is punished through his son. The boy astounds him by being among the five boys in the U.S. to win a prize for an essay on "Why I love America." He is to appear on television, be taken to the White House, and beside the nationwide renown will win a packet in money, too. The father finds to his dismay that the boy is crazy with self-importance.

Then comes catastrophe—a television employee arrives and quietly tells Ethan they have just found out that the essay sent in by his son is made up of extracts from diverse Presidents' speeches, including Lincoln's! The man ask that they just let the matter rest, neither side saying anything — they, the Television people, are to blame too for not having twigged before. It isn't so much the swindle that hurts Ethan, it is the way the boy takes it. "Who cares? Evedybody does it. It's the way the cooky crumbles." The wretched father asks him if he really believes this, and here the child answers: "Don't you read the papers? Everybody right up to the top — just read the papers. I bet you took some in your time, because they all do. I'm not going to take the rap for everybody. I don't care."

Ethan takes a packet of razor blades from the bathroom and goes out in the rain, to a cave where since childhood he has sought refuge when beset by inner storms. But when the water comes up to his neck, and the razorblade is ready in his hand — he decides to go back and fight life.

Carping minds might think that this is no solution of the problem — for has not Ethan sinned? But we have learned long ago that children's teeth are set on edge when their fathers have eaten sour grapes — surely it is right that the fathers should suffer and struggle if they have made their children sin.

As a piece of craftsmanship this novel is hard to beat.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

FROM time to time one becomes a little weary of all those poets who bewail the desolation, harshness and indifference of this world of ours, particularly if this is steeped in a morass of self-pity.

In her intimately personal poems in Ir Zara עיר זרה (Alien Town, Am Oved. Tel Aviv, 149 pp.), Rina Shani reveals a sense of failure, the feeling that she has not reached her goal, has not found, or has lost, her true love, and is evermore out of reach of childhood innocence. However Rina Shani does succeed in conveying herself to the reader, using her key-images to advantage, and she comes out with a fine poem now and then, when the spirit is upon her, like the soft, rounded "Yam Pa'amonim" (Sea of Bells — p. 46). She is, however, some, what spoilt by overusage of the accepted "tricks of the trade," but it is very rare indeed for any of our younger poets to escape that.

* * *

AN attractive little book for 5-6 year-olds about to be confronted with a new baby brother or sister is Ayelet אילת by Mazal (Massada, illustrated by Bina Gwirtz, 25 pp.). On the day Ofer's baby sister arrives, he discovers a great many new things; what a big boy he really is, how much he can help his parents, what a strange and funny creature a tiny baby is (but generous too — this one brought him a present from hospital), why they cry such an awful lot, how they eat and, perhaps most important of all, how much mother loves him despite the newcomer.

Notwithstanding the positive sides of the situation, on which stress is naturally laid, the story is realistic enough not to ignore the apprehension a child must feel about the appearance of a rival. In this way the child is able to identify himself with Ofer, thus the more readily to accept the positive aspects of the matter. I would recommend this story for both parents and children — to be read and to serve as basic material for further discussion and explanations. *M. A.*

. . . and English

WE all know the story of the proud mother watching the army parade and commenting that her son is the only one in step. The eccentric presumably regards himself in much the same light — although in a country like England, where the eccentric is an essential part of the scenery, one sometimes wonders just who is out of step.

In introducing her delightful "English Eccentrics" (Grey Arrow 3/6), Edith Sitwell comments that eccentricity exists particularly in the English, partly "because of that peculiar and satisfactory knowledge of infallibility that is the hallmark and birthright of the British nation." Dame Edith has collected a rich gallery, although she has refrained from defining eccentricity and is liable to cross the inadequately demarcated borderline into the land of the insane, the imposter or — to use fashionable parlance — the sick. She passes from one character to another — presenting the hermits, the sportsmen, the beaux and so on. Few of them are treated at length, as could have been wished, but those over whom Dame Edith lingers are fantastic cranks — such as the Princess of Carabou, really a Devonshire serving-girl, whom Napoleon wished to marry on St. Helena; or the riotous Charles Waterton who fearlessly explored South America with strange pets and held his leg under Niagara Falls to cure a sprain; or the philosopher Herbert Spencer who always slung a hammock in his railway carriage to avoid the shaking of the train. It is also noteworthy to find two of England's outstanding proto-Zionists — George Eliot and Laurence Oliphant — in this company. *G.W.*

Hitler's Dream World

ADOLF Hitler foresaw Germany at the head of a global coalition, including Britain, against the U.S. He put this idea forward in "Hitler's Second Book," written in 1928, but published for the first time last month by the Deutsche Verlagsanstalt of Stuttgart for the Munich Institute for Contemporary History.

Hitler thought once the American "threat" had been checked, the Wehrmacht would be free to secure new *Lebensraum* or living space for Germany in the east. The Soviet Union, he wrote, would fall apart with the destruction of "its Jewish leaders" because "the slaves have no power to preserve a state."

War was inevitable, he said, and whenever Germany has won a battle "success will always be on the beginning of a new fight."

The book has been published in a limited edition, largely for students of history. It contains a foreword by Prof. Gerhard L. Weinberg of Michigan University, and all profits are assigned to victims of Nazism.

At least some of Hitler's thoughts are outlined even more drastically in his second book than they were in "Mein Kampf." This applies particularly to his plans to "solve the (German) need for space" by conquering Russia. The Russian people he stated, "do not have such inner value that their number would ever become a danger to world freedom." *(U.P.I.)*

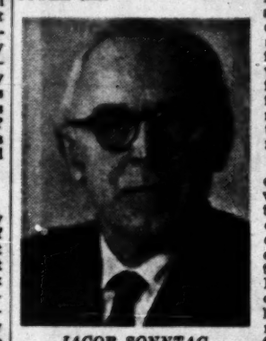
HYMAN KAPLAN STILL AMUSING

The British novelist Evelyn Waugh, writing in this week's "Observer" a review of the new Pan paper-back edition of "The Education of Hyman Kaplan," finds that the humour created by Leonard Q. Ross (Leo Rosten) has not lost its appeal over the years. He writes, "It is not a work to be read and thrown away, but to be kept at the bedside and constantly resorted to. When it first appeared, in 1937, I wrote 'immensely funny and all the better for being taken in large doses... a lovely book.' My zest has not become dull in the intervening years."

PROFILE: ## *Anglo-Jewish Editor*

"THE Jewish Quarterly" is now recognized as the leading publication for the Jewish intelligentsia of England. Its contributors include all the Jewish writers of note, both old and young, and irrespective of political or ideological attachments: Norman Bentwich and Arnold Wesker, Brian Glanville and Leon Simon are representative of the extremes which enjoy the hospitality of the "Quarterly."

It has been approved by David Daiches, Maurice Edelman and Isaac Deutscher as a unique feature of Anglo-Jewish life.



JACOB SONNTAG

Jacob Sonntag, the editor of this magazine, was born in Bukovina and lived for many years in Vienna and Czechoslovakia. In 1938 he left Czechoslovakia for London, where he was interned after war broke out. He is short, curly-haired and bespectacled, still speaks English with a pronounced accent and has probably done as much as any Englishman to keep the young Jewish intellectuals true to their origins.

He is at present in Israel working on a scheme to bring Anglo-Jewish and Israeli writers together. This project has already been approved in principle, and he intends to escort at least 10 young British intellectuals to Israel within the near future to discuss Jewish problems with Israelis. He believes that these contacts are all important for both groups. The English writers need it because they are perplexed and do not understand how to come to grips with their Jewishness.

Sonntag agrees with the sentiments of Wolf Mankowitz that Jewish life in England is in a state of transition. By Anglo-Jewish writers he means Jews who write on Jewish themes or who acknowledge their Jewishness although writing on the general situation. He finds that almost all the younger people feel themselves deeply involved in Israel, yet insufficient work is being done, for instance, to translate Hebrew works into English for the benefit of Western readers.

On the other hand he is convinced that the Israeli writers need contact with the English because of the danger that they may become a little narrow-minded or provincial in their attitudes to Jewish problems and to Israel. Although Israel is clearly the focus of Jewish life today, the writers here must still comprehend in the fullest sense of the term all aspects of Jewish life outside the focus.

Another of Sonntag's pet projects is translating Yiddish and Hebrew writers into English. His translation of Abraham Sutzkever's poem, "Siberia," (originally written in Yiddish) has just been published by Abelard-Schuman, with some magnificent illustrations by Marc Chagall. He has edited several anthologies and a new one is shortly to appear. While he acknowledges that it is impossible to revive Yiddish, we must nevertheless preserve the treasures of its literature for future generations. This can only be done by translating into English and Hebrew. *PHILIP GILLON*

Why I Support the Liberal Party

By Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN

In trying to take a position on some of the matters being discussed in the election campaign and explaining why I give my full support to the Liberal Party I have, to my regret, first to make a number of personal statements. I am forced to do it as both my position of support for the Liberal Party and I myself have been discussed during the campaign even by top leaders of Mapai and other parties.

NAHUM GOLDMANN

Let me first explain why I think that I am morally entitled and justified in taking a position although not yet an Israeli citizen and not running for election to the Knesset. I know very well that Israel is a sovereign state and that formally its affairs and policies can be determined only by its citizens. But, on the other hand, nobody will deny that the relationship of Jews and especially Zionists all over the world to Israel is different than the relationship of "Auslandsdeutsche" to Germany or Foreign Italians to Italy or Irish Americans to Ireland. It is not only that our whole history is unique in its interrelationship between the centre in Zion and the Diaspora and that any real separation between the two would mean the end of our existence as a people, but there is also the overriding practical fact that only a minority of our people lives, for the time being, in Israel and that without the full support and closest ties between the Diaspora and Israel none could hardly survive. This establishes morally the right, and in my opinion even the duty, to Jews who know that the future of the whole people depends on the destiny and development of Israel not only to help Israel but to take an active interest to try to influence Israel development. The Prime Minister is repeating again and again, and he does well in doing it, that he is first a Jew and secondly an Israeli. Why then should a Jew not be morally entitled if he is deeply enough involved and interested in Israel's development to take a position on essential questions which will determine the physiognomy and the future of Israel, even if it happens during an election campaign. I am a little bit sorry and ashamed for some Israeli politicians that, after decades of work for Israel and having, I hope, made some modest contribution to its emergence and its development, I should have to justify my moral right to take a position on some of the essential problems now being discussed in Israel and on which the voters will have to decide. Naturally, if a man does it while not being a candidate or a voter, he should do it with a certain amount of tact and not take a position on some specifically and exclusively internal Israeli questions. I have, for instance, always abstained and am abstaining from discussing the "Parasha" or similar specifically internal problems, but when it comes to the structure of Israel's political life which will determine her character and physiognomy or to her foreign policy which will determine her future and survival, then I think that people like myself are not only entitled but duty-bound to raise their voice.

I want to explain in a few observations why I am giving my full support to the Liberal Party, why I welcomed its creation and why I advise those to whom my advice may mean anything to vote for them. First of all, the merger of two parties, very close one to another programmatically, into one larger group, is in itself a blessing for Israel. It is well known that I urged both the Progressives and the General Zionists to do it several years ago and I wished they would have done it. My guess is that the whole internal structure of Israel's political life would have been greatly changed by today. I hope that other parties will follow this example. Although I don't believe that Israel can afford immediately to jump from its present election system to the system of constituency elections as in England, I do believe that a real reduction of the number of parties is very essential for Israel and that some reform of the election system, discouraging small parties and bringing about a greater consolidation of the internal political scene, would be indicated. Those leaders of other parties, especially of Mapai, who always rightly preach against the abundance of parties in Israel, should therefore welcome this emergence of the Liberal Party.

The second and even more important reason why I welcome the creation of the Liberal Group has to do with the fundamental structure of Israel's parliamentary life, which is unhealthy. There is, on the one hand, the overwhelmingly strong party of Mapai and on its side a number of small parties of which, till the emergence of the Liberal Party, none could ever hope today or in some near future to become an alternative to Mapai. This is an unsound situation for the functioning of real democracy. In such a situation, the one party so much stronger and more powerful than any other one becomes *de facto* the undisputed and irreplaceable master of Israel's internal political scene. This is bad for this party itself because of its undisputed position of power for decades, of its lack of fear of being replaced, with all the consequences of the famous saying that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." To be too long in power, especially uninterruptedly, is bad for any individual and worse for any party. One must be a saint not to yield to the temptations of such continous undisputed power. Every party is based on ideas and interests. The longer it is in power the more the importance of the interests outweighs the influence of the ideas. This is valid for any party and would probably also affect the Liberal Party after decades of power. But in Israel this refers today primarily to Mapai as it is the only group in power now for decades. And if this party bases its popular claim and agitation to a very large degree on the personal cult of one leader it makes this situation even worse. This has nothing to do with a position against Mapai or its leader. My record of decades of close cooperation with Mapai and on many problems with the Prime Minister should protect me against the insinuation that I am an enemy or a hater of Mapai. I don't even hesitate to say that as long as there were a number of small parties around Mapai, none of them with a chance to become an alternative, it was rather a blessing for Israel that at least there was one great party to assure a certain measure of stability. But in itself such a structure is very bad and some of the events which preceded this election and led to it are an illustration and a consequence of this unhealthy situation. Democracy is based on balance of power, on the possibility of a real opposition which can claim and hope one day to replace the leading party. Only the existence of such an alternative guarantees real control, a real check on the use of power by the leading party which otherwise may believe that it can afford to do what it likes as there is no other party threatening its position and it begins to think that the interests of its party are identical with the interests of the country as a whole. And if this leading party is officially and factually the representative of one class — even if it is the most important class in Israel with tremendous achievements to its credit — then this situation becomes even more accentuated. Before the Liberal Party was formed, there was no group which could hope, certainly in some foreseeable future to become an alternative to Mapai. Now, in my humble opinion, this possibility exists and therefore I welcome the creation of the Party.

May I say — and I hope not to be indiscreet in saying it — that for a number of years, top leaders of Mapai — whom I don't want to name as it concerns personal talks—indicated to me the essential need for Israel to have such an alternative party, urging me to take a hand in creating it. I remember that after the last election, one of these top leaders told me that the unexpected gain of new seats in the Knesset for Mapai was very good for Mapai but not so good for Israel's democracy as it increased the gap between the overwhelmingly strong Mapai and all the other groups and made the emergence of an alternative party even more difficult.

Maybe, I was naive when I expected at least these leaders of Mapai who expressed to me these views, year in year out, not to react to the emergence of the Liberal Party with such bitterness and hostility. I am not silly enough to expect Mapai leaders to urge voters to vote for the Liberals instead of for Mapai. But there are differences between polemics and polemics. It is perfectly justified for a Mapai speaker to point out why Mapai, in his opinion, is still preferable to the Liberals, but to attack the Liberal Party with such venom, to doubt its liberal character, to vilify it as a reactionary group, representative of the grand bourgeoisie, to doubt its importance and effectiveness, is something I regret very deeply. It does not give credit to these representatives of Mapai who do it or to the party itself. To denounce this group as a reactionary party, defending narrow interests, is especially unfair and groundless. I hope that the public in Israel will have enough confidence in men like the leaders of the new party and myself, after decades of a public record on social questions, not to suspect us of having become suddenly the defenders of narrow capitalistic interests. Certainly a party like Mapai which in its name, its programme and its past has established itself as a workers' party (a perfectly legitimate thing) should be the last to make these accusations against the Liberal Party which wants and aims not to represent any special group or class but the general interests of the country.

At the end, I would like only to make one final observation on another problem which, to my regret, is rarely discussed in the election campaign and which, in my opinion, is of paramount importance: the problem of the relationship between Israel and the Diaspora generally and of the World Zionist Movement specifically. In this respect, I think that the Prime Minister has done untold harm by his permanent attacks on the World Zionist Organization and by trying to relegate the Diaspora to pure helpers and supporters of Israel without giving it real responsibility and regard as a partner in building Israel. I know that, in this respect, the Prime Minister does not express the position of his party, but then it should be made clear in the elections which will determine the future policy of Israel that the attitude of the Prime Minister cannot continue as long as he will be Prime Minister as he does not speak, in these matters, for the majority of the parties including his own. This election is an opportunity to make an end to these permanent damaging attacks and to the Prime Minister's line of policy in which he speaks only for himself, and which has not the approval of his own party and certainly not of most of the other parties. One should not underestimate the importance of this issue. The relationship between Israel and the totality of the Jewish people is maybe, the number one problem of Israel's future, and due weight should be given to this issue and to a constructive policy with regard to it in the elections.

I don't know if, in everything I have said, I am expressing the exact views of the Liberal group, especially on foreign policy matters — there are differences of opinion within the Liberal Party as there are, I am sure, even in Mapai and other groups. But I believe that a new initiative is necessary, that the permanent *status quo* of the absolute predominance of Mapai internally and the continuance of the policy of Immobilism externally is detrimental to Israel's well being. I know and appreciate the many constructive elements in Mapai and with some of its leaders I have been connected for decades in friendship and close cooperation. I am not preaching a crusade against Mapai. I know what it has done and the important role it will have to play in Israel's life. But weighing all the pros and cons, and without being fanatically party-minded, I am convinced that it will be a blessing for Israel if a strong Liberal Party will emerge from the elections and a way will be opened for a change in the internal situation as well as for new initiatives in its foreign policy.

המפלגה הליברלית

MAPAI LEADERS DENOUNCE MAPAI

MOSHE SHARETT (At Merkas Mapai 4.2.61)

"I shall not come to terms with distasteful hero worship. Ben-Gurion has indeed great historical rights, but we cannot offer up a sacrifice to him with closed eyes. It is not to the Party's credit that it is on its knees.

"For some time now I have seen that our considerations, reactions and decisions have not been directed by honour and right but by fear and the settling of accounts."

ZALMAN ARANNE — (Davar, 5.2.61)

"Mapai is in a state of 'ritual murder.' I should like to say to the Party Secretary: 'We are living in a regime of hypocrisy.'"

BEBA IDELSON — — Deputy Speaker of the Knesset (At Merkaz Mapai 12.1.61)

"I am revolted by the organization of 'spontaneous affection' for it reminds me of the country I came from."

MEIR MANDEL ("B'sha'ar")

"My absolute faith in Mapai has been seriously impaired. For thirty years this faith had remained unshaken. Why has this absolute faith been impaired? For the first time I have discovered in no uncertain manner that the most vital security matters can be decided by secondary and personal considerations instead of by exclusively security reasons."

SHIMSHON EILATH ("B'sha'ar")

"To what level and to what tone have our electioneering headquarters stooped! What volumes of contempt, contumely and hatred have been poured on members who have dared to hold different opinions, whether as regards the faces of democracy in our public life or in other spheres."

PINHAS LAVON (At Merkaz Mapai, 2.3.61)

"The fact is that I cannot be reconciled to certain attitudes and signs of running amuck in the party, and I can certainly not defend the negation of intra-Party life nor those persons who accept the authority of decisions by a majority which is not free to decide according to its own lights."

THIS IS MAPAI'S TRUE CHARACTER

in the opinion of the cream of its leaders

VOTERS OF ISRAEL!

Mapai Members and Sympathizers for the moral recuperation of the country and of Mapai itself

Reduce its Power this Time.

VOTE

Indictment of a Nazi

THE Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, wound up his summing-up speech this week in the Eichmann trial, weaving into a single fabric the numerous strands of argument he had made in his cross-examination.

While the Attorney-General had been making these points, many of them minor and apparently insignificant, it appeared at times that his cross-examination had become rambling. But placed together, these points drew the image of a man who, according to the Attorney-General, raged about Europe, "lusting" for Jewish blood, fanatically determined "biologically to exterminate" the Jewish People, using every shabby trick to inveigle or drive the Jews to their deaths before the war ended and the Third Reich collapsed. When the Wehrmacht was hard pressed on two fronts, in desperate need of rolling stock, Eichmann managed to get trains to deport half a million Hungarian Jews to their deaths. And several hundred thousand more would have been transported had not affairs in Hungary taken a different course.

"The Harmless Clerk"

THE Attorney-General ridiculed the picture which Eichmann — through his defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius — drew of himself: a harmless clerk, scurrying to Muller, his superior and head of the Gestapo, for advice and orders on even the most minute matters.

Mr. Hausner's speech again caught the attention not only of the spectators in the Beit Ha'am courtroom — but throughout the country, for it was broadcast by Kol Yisrael — as he went about the job of "tearing away the barricade of documents and lies" behind which Eichmann had entrenched himself.

Another point Mr. Hausner might have made in demolishing Eichmann's image of himself as a man not accustomed to independent action was that the flow of notes Eichmann passed to Dr. Servatius indicated that it was the prisoner who was playing the leading role in his own defence.

As the Attorney-General described it, Eichmann was everywhere and had his hand in every matter concerned with Jewish affairs. Mr. Hausner pointed out that when cross-examined about this, Eichmann had said merely "this was a mistake many persons made."

"Kilroy was Here"

COMMENT in the pressroom compared Eichmann to the fabulous non-existent World War II figure, "Kilroy," whose name was chalked on walls as a prank by American soldiers wherever they went. "Kilroy" was everywhere. So was Eichmann.

When Dr. Servatius rises on Monday morning to make his own summing-up speech, he may reinterpret events in a much more favourable light for the accused. He may point out flaws in the Attorney-General's arguments, and reintroduce the claim that Eichmann was a "small cog," a powerless "instrument" in the hands of his superiors. The defence has the last word in all criminal trials in Israel.

When Dr. Servatius finishes, which he is expected to do the same day — four months will have passed since the trial began. Beit Ha'am is then to be closed until the judgment is handed down. No date has been set for this, but it is thought likely to take about three months.

It has not yet been announced whether "Rabinovitch" — as the police officials refer to Eichmann among themselves — will remain in Jerusalem or be sent elsewhere until the court reconvenes.

The Middle East Scene — **By Amnon Bartur**

Analysis of Arab Socialism

WHILE everybody is marking time in anticipation of the dispatch of an "Arab Force" to Kuwait to supplant the British troops stationed there, an ideological controversy rages in the Cairo press and over UAR broadcasts as to what constitutes "Arab Socialism" — the doctrine which is supposed to inform the domestic programme of the United Arab Republic.

The current controversy — insofar as it can be called that — in fact comes to justify actions already made law, rather than as a preparation for these actions. This is in keeping with the practice of the present regime, which is pragmatic rather than doctrinal and in that sense opportunistic. The latest batch of Presidential decrees, announced on the eve of the Revolution's tenth year, introduced a number of far-reaching economic and social reforms intended to narrow the gap between the classes and arrive at a more equitable distribution of the national income; and it is with these reforms in the background that the present ideological discussion is conducted.

Lessons in Communism for an Arab Socialist

Differs from Communism

It seems that in some articulate circles in Cairo these decrees were seen as a step towards Communism or extreme Marxism and ultimately towards a classless society. This view has prompted Mr. Muhammed Hasanein Haikal, the regime's chief spokesman and Editor of the Cairo daily "Al-Ahram," to a rejoinder in which he set forth the points at which "Arab Socialism" differs from Communism. According to Haikal ("Al-Ahram," August 4) these are as follows:

● "Communism asks the destitute to revolt against men of property and to make them in turn destitute... while Arab Socialism asks these to revolt so as to obtain their right in (acquiring) property and in an equitable share in the national wealth."

● Communism seeks to destroy the exploiters and the propertied classes in person, whereas Arab Socialism seeks merely to disable them and then welcome them into the new society.

● Communism advocates expropriation or confiscation, while Arab Socialism believes in compensation, because its aim is justice and equity not punishment and destruction.

● In Communist society the State owns everything while the individual is a mere "working tool." In the Arab Socialist society, on the other hand, the individual is "the basis of the structure," while the State is a "popular tool" for achieving and securing justice.

● Communism is preoccupied with the future and cares nothing for the present, while Arab Socialism cares for the present and does not sacrifice it for the future.

● The Communist is bound by strictly-drawn ideological lines from which he is powerless to deviate; the Arab Socialist considers the whole intellectual revolution opened before him and feels that he can add to it and participate in its progress.

● Communism demands that political action should rest exclusively in the Communist Party, while Arab Socialism believes that political action "should encompass the whole nation."

Search for Doctrine

Obviously, few if any of these "contrasts" can stand scrutiny even of the most superficial kind. In Communism, for instance, political action is supposed to encompass "the whole nation" through the Party, no less than it is supposed to do so through the "National Union" in Egypt and Syria. The State, too, is nearly as powerful in the UAR as it is in any Communist land; while the contrast about "exploitation" is reminiscent of the joke reported to be current in Cairo according to which Capitalism consists of the exploitation of man by man while Socialism is "the other way around."

Haikal's dissertation is evidently more than a mere philosophical exercise. It is an attempt to answer a question which has been troubling some of the regime's followers. The question has been formulated by Mamdouh Rida in a recent issue of "Rose el-Yusuf" in the following way: in one part of the world people have certain doctrines and ideals, certain political systems which amount almost to a Faith; in another part of the world there exist other doctrines and ideals and other systems of government which also amount to a faith. Where do we stand? Which is our doctrine?

A Minister's View

Troubled by these questions, Rida went to Kamal e-Din Hussein, Central Minister of Education and Secretary-General of the National Union, for guidance. Hussein denied vehemently that there existed in Egypt today "an ideological vacuum," and said that all that this "myth" signified was that "we want to be an appendage to no one." The Minister further explained that it was wrong, a great illusion in fact, to entertain the thought that there were no other ideologies than those held by the East and West. It was dangerous, he added, for the UAR to fix for itself a strict version of one of these doctrines or ideals and make it its way of life from which it is forbidden to deviate. Such a practice, he said, would result in the scattering of energy and the loss of national unity — and would take the Egyptians back to exactly where they were before the revolution.

True to the pragmatic nature of the regime, Hussein declared in conclusion: "We do not need an invented doctrine... We need no ideology other than our own... We have our own human ideals, our independent individuality, and our faith in God." Still, he added, "Still... we do not refuse to look around us in order to pick the best and most suitable to our circumstances — so that we add to our best their best."

Which is, of course, another way of saying that in the task of social, economic and political change which the present regime in Cairo set for itself nine years ago, the Government proposes to follow a path of realistic opportunism rather than narrow doctrinalism.

C-o-L Battle Joined

THE outcome of the present squall over the refusal of the Manufacturers Association to approve a full cost-of-living allowance payment now may affect the entire field of labour relations, or rather employers' relations.

The strong stand of the Histadrut has stiffened the employers' organizations and brought them together; instead of weakening the employers, the Histadrut may have inadvertently strengthened them.

While the salaried employees are represented by one of the free world's most tightly centralized trade union federations, the employers are split up into four or five independent bodies with little coordination between them, and as a result little power to oppose the Histadrut. Yet from talks with labour leaders one gathers that they would not be averse to more unity among employers.

The third meeting held between the two sides on the new Cost-of-Living Allowance payment broke up at the Head Offices of the Manufacturers Association in Tel Aviv's Montefiore Street on Tuesday night. It had been the latest instalment in the argument over the C.-o-L. Allowance, which began early in the Spring. The Manufacturers Association had just emerged from its Conference and election of a new leadership, with Mr. Moshe Levi at the head of its Labour Committee. Mr. Levi's view that the allowance should be subject to increase not twice a year but only once won support in the Association. The Histadrut challenged this principle, insisting that the *status quo* be retained, and the Allowance calculated afresh twice a year. The Association then refused to sign the biennial collective labour contracts and grant wage rises, but eventually did so, leaving open the question of the timing of the allowance increases. The Histadrut claims that the agreement initialled between them on April 16 empowers it to demand payment of the C.-o-L. now.

Histadrut Demands

MEANTIME the index registered the rising cost of living, and this month the Histadrut demanded payment of a five-per-cent C.-o-L. allowance rise, the ceiling being on a wage of IL500 a month or IL20 a day. Two Ministers joined in the talks — Commerce Minister Pinhas Sapir and Labour Minister Giora Josephthal.

In the end the employers came up with a compromise proposal that they pay part of the allowance now and discuss the balance at a later date, in the hope that the Histadrut would then be ready to discuss the change of timing as well. This was again rejected by the Histadrut, which decided to appeal to individual employers in all sectors — Government, public, Histadrut and private, asking them to pay the allowance rise without delay.

If, as is expected, the private sector continues to refuse to pay the allowance the Histadrut may well call strike action, but this is not expected to take place until after the election on Tuesday. This may bring about a general lockout. No doubt the election issues played a part. It would not have been easy for Mapai at this juncture to lay itself open to Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda charges of "selling out to the bosses" by failing to press the issue.

The blessing which may emerge, as already noted, is that the Manufacturers Association, which represents industry, may move closer to the Farmers Federation, the Building Contractors Association and the Chambers of Commerce — which represent the greater part of the private employers.

Elections: Into the Straight

Political Scrabble

THE election campaign entered its final round this week as all parties drew up their big guns into strategic positions to address the bulk of the voters in the main cities. But few of the speakers have succeeded in drawing big crowds. By and large the pallid character of the speeches and the weak response of the electorate seem to prove how untimely the whole election is.

Despite the repeated attempts of most parties to make the Lavon affair, which was the actual cause of these elections, a main campaign issue, Mapai appears to have succeeded in its efforts to appeal to the voter on more basic and lasting topics. Posters and pamphlets on the "affair" were hardly given any attention by the general public, the majority of whom seem not to remember what the whole commotion was all about and are counting the days until polling day, after which life can return to normal.

Even Mr. Lavon's belated return last Tuesday is not likely to change this course of events. The former Histadrut Secretary-General made it clear upon his arrival that he would save any surprise declarations for after the elections so as "to avoid confusing an immediate issue such as the elections with long-term aims." He evaded the question of how he would vote himself and whether he supported the proposal of his close supporters within the Mapai-affiliated kibbutz movement to drop blank ballots next Tuesday.

Tens of thousands of citizens have declined to change their summer vacation plans in order to vote and will be abroad on election day. Some of the tours were even organized by a Histadrut-sponsored travel agency. There are also thousands of holiday makers who are away from their homes inside Israel and present a major logistic problem at the election headquarters of most parties, which are putting transport at their disposal to take them to the polling stations in their home towns and villages.

Dull Speeches

Electioneering speeches were dull and so far predictions of "sensational last minute revelations" have not been borne out. Following the failure of the attempt to revive the "affair" at the special Knesset session a fortnight ago, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda tried another attack and raised the question of the Defence Ministry's dealings with a firm with which the brother of the Deputy Minister of Defence had been affiliated at one time.

When the issue reached the Cabinet table last Sunday, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion refused to deal with it at this stage since "this was only another election slander against the Defence Ministry which has become used in recent months to being the target of such attacks."

Even Dr. Nahum Goldmann's vigorous attacks on Israel's present foreign policy seemed to fail to hit home, although the Liberal leader's criticism was taken up both by Mr. Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Meir.

With polling day only four days off, the feeling that the elections to the Fifth Knesset are not likely to introduce any major changes in Israel's public life is increasing. The question now is how long it will take to form another government after next Tuesday, which will be able to assure the voters that they will not be called to the ballots again before the next Knesset's full four-year term expires.

Stability In Accounts

THE recent price increases and the series of wage rises have not so far put the Government's accounts into the red. Provisional figures for the year 1960-1, presented to the press on Wednesday by Dr. Avraham Ne'eman, the Accountant-General, show a budgetary deficit of IL23m. (as against a deficit in the previous year of IL33m.), but an overall surplus of IL39.1m. This has allowed Dr. Ne'eman to build up a cash reserve for current transactions of IL28.7m. for the first time.

Interim figures for the first three months of the present fiscal year (April-June) show a budgetary deficit so far of IL15m., but a general surplus of IL67.7m., allowing an increase in the cash reserve to IL38.2m. and a payment of IL19.5m. into the Sinking Fund for the eventual redemption of the Independence and Development Bonds.

The total budgetary income in 1960-1 came to IL1,703m. Income this year is planned to be IL2,100m., and the total deficit mooted for the current year comes to IL20m.

These calculations will be affected among other things by the 5 per cent increase in the cost-of-living allowance and the salary advances on account of future wage increases that have been approved for the civil service. The new Government after the elections, will need, as one of its first tasks, to take measures for preventing the State's revenue and expenditure from getting out of line.

The Search for Yossele

KOMEMIUT, a sleepy village on the road to Beersheba, is one of the few places in Israel whose inhabitants are considered qualified to produce *matza shmura* — the Passover unleavened bread of the ultra-orthodox, made from flour that has been carefully watched over from seed to stalk to preserve it from any uncleanliness.

But wheat stalks are not the only tender sprouts over whom the people of Komemiut have been watching. A week ago word reached the police investigating the disappearance of little Yossele Schuhmacher, that the boy, concealed by his grandfather because his mother would not give him an orthodox education, had spent a couple of weeks in Komemiut at the beginning of last year.

Investigation resulted in the arrest of a Komemiut couple, who admitted to hiding the boy, and their neighbour, suspected of complicity.

The First Break

It was the first break in the wall of silence that the Mea Shearim neighbours and friends of Reb Nahman Shtarkes, Yossele's grandfather, had maintained against all police inquiries.

Put in prison by order of the Supreme Court for refusing to divulge the boy's whereabouts, Reb Nahman had been temporarily released from jail three months ago in the hope that he would lead the police to the boy, but was imprisoned again this week after it became clear that he refused to cooperate with the authorities.

Even Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim invited Reb Nahman and the boy's parents to his office, but the grandfather repeated that he had no notion of Yossele's present whereabouts and that a religious vow prevented him from disclosing the names of the boy's abductors. The left-wing parties, who had pointed up the dangers of what they termed religious coercion, were vocal against the police's apparent resignation in the face of the passive resistance of the entire ultra-orthodox community. It was charged that the top political leaders of Agudat Yisrael were quite aware of the boy's exact whereabouts, although the latter vehemently denied this. Even Chief Rabbi Nissim, who later offered to arbitrate in the dispute between the Schuhmachers and Reb Nahman, was unequivocal in his denunciation not of the kidnapping but of Mrs. Schuhmacher's lack of respect for her father, whom she had sued.

American Aid

TOWARDS the end of the week, however, the religious parties were provided with a counter-case. The visiting rabbis of the orthodox Rabbinical Council of America, in a strongly-worded statement to the director of Youth Aliya, Mr. Moshe Kol, attacked the lack of religious supervision at reception centres where immigrant children from observant communities were being cared for on the way to youth groups and children's institutions. The children, the rabbis charged, were being "uprooted from their religious background": the girls had been made to wear slacks, the boys to go without caps. In an equally strong reply, Mr. Kol described the Youth Aliya institutions as being "traditional and religious" since *kosher* kitchens and synagogues were provided and religious counsellors were available.

Behind the dispute was the fact that those of the Youth Aliya institutions which are strictly religious are crowded to capacity, with no room for emergency arrivals. But more immediately relevant to the tense pre-election atmosphere was Mr. Kol's position as one of the leaders of the Liberal Party. The party's spokesmen have taken up the challenge and thrown back at the religious parties accusations of irresponsibility for raising an issue connected with the internationally touchy question of immigration.

Health Problems

HEALTH issues were in the news again as the hot summer brought its regular quota of parathion poisoning and dysentery cases, with a major outbreak in Eilat, where four persons were stricken severely with dysentery over the week-end and the local water supply was declared unfit to drink until two days of tests proved that it was not to blame.

On the heels of the success of the Sabin inoculation campaign against the Type 1 polio virus this spring, which curbed the incidence of the disease to the lowest point in the 13 years since the State's inception, came the Ministry of Health announcement that a nation-wide inoculation campaign with the Type 2 virus would take place this fall, again due to the efforts of Professor Melnick of Baylor Medical College in Houston, who has secured for Israel a free supply of American vaccine worth hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Israel's most polio-prone age group, infants and children up to the age of four, are to be inoculated. Inoculations with Sabin vaccine would now be given as a matter of routine to all newborn children, and followed up by booster shots, as had hitherto been the practice with Salk vaccine.

Visiting Specialists

Meantime 29 ear, nose and throat specialists from 11 countries ranging from Algeria and Holland to the Philippines gathered at the new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre for its first international conference, the subject being reconstructive surgery of the nose. Several Israeli cases involving the need for such surgery had been scheduled for operation during this international meeting, enabling the visiting specialists to pool ideas and techniques in concrete application and not in mere theoretical study.

A one-day seminar bringing together 150 U.S. dentists with their Israel colleagues was also held at Hadassah; and arrangements were being completed for the triennial World Assembly of the Israel Medical Association. Two hundred doctors from abroad are coming to the Assembly, which starts on Monday.

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TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Aug. 13	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0650	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1605	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
	2245	EL AL	Teheran
	2350	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON. Aug. 14	0325	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1530	EL AL	Amsterdam, New York (via London)
	2030	EL AL	Nicosia
	2305	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES. Aug. 15	0750	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0750	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
WED. Aug. 16	0700	EL AL	Nicosia
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	0840	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
THUR. Aug. 17	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0800	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1025	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Amsterdam, New York (via London)
FRI. Aug. 18	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0830	EL AL	Rome
	0850	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	1530	EL AL	London, New York
SAT. Aug. 19	2005	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Sun.	Aug. 13	ZION	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, New York.
Tue.	Aug. 15	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles.
Tue.	Aug. 15	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.
Thur.	Aug. 17	ARTZA	Naples, Marseilles.
Fri.	Aug. 18	ATHINA	Limassol, Piraeus, Brindisi.

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THE JERUSALEM POST *INTERVIEWPOINTS*

Israel and 'Hutz L'Aretz'

THE world is divided into two parts: Israel and "Hutz L'Aretz" (outside Israel). Our relationships with the countries in that comparatively unimportant second part of the world are of decisive importance to all of us. For many years the foreign policy planned by the leading Mapai ministers has been supported by the Progressives in the Cabinet, and, for the most part, by other partners in the various coalitions. Such policy, therefore, has seldom been the cause of acute dissension in elections. But, during the past ten days, it has become a central issue in some vigorous speeches following the intervention of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and of the World Jewish Congress (right), Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, rebuts this last-minute attack with considerable heat.

By PHILIP GILLON

DR. GOLDMANN is a man of great personal charm and magnetism, who intersperses his remarks with what is loosely called "Jewish humour." He is a subtle and skilful negotiator: he knows exactly when to take a last determined stand and when to prove flexible. His greatest achievement was the negotiation of the Reparations Agreement with West Germany: he is still working on obtaining further payments for the victims of the Nazis. Despite his talent for compromise and for seeing the other man's point of view, he is a tough and vigorous debater, at his best in winding up a discussion and disposing of his critics.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann was born in Wisznew, Poland, in 1894, and was educated at the Marburg and Heidelberg Universities, obtaining the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Zionist General Council (Actions Committee) since 1929 and represented the Jewish Agency at the League of Nations, apart from holding numerous other posts in Zionist and Jewish affairs. He published the "Encyclopedia Judaica" in Berlin in the thirties and is the author of numerous articles. In 1956 he was elected President of the World Zionist Organization and was re-elected this year. The "Presidents' Club" which he organized in the United States represents 19 leading Jewish organizations on issues involving Israel.

His Right to Speak

He defends his right to speak in Israel's elections, notwithstanding the fact that he is an American citizen and not an Israeli, by saying that the Jewish people is a unity and is so vitally interested in what happens to Israel that any Jewish leader from abroad is entitled — indeed, obliged — to speak out if he thinks that the foreign policy of the country is destructive. He does not consider this in any way an interference with the sovereign status of Israel. He says that he is not commenting on the internal affairs of the country, such as the Lavon affair, taxation or economic policy. He thinks that it is unhealthy that any one party in a country should be too powerful and that it should be surrounded by small parties too weak to offer an alternative government; he sees no reason why a responsible Jewish leader should not advance an opinion about the system of government.

Asked whether he considers that these rights to speak during an election campaign attach to him specifically as an individual because of his great services to Israel, his answer is that any Jewish leader interested in Israel should enjoy such privileges.

"The real test is that the Israeli public decides," he comments. "Fifteen thousand people came to hear me in Ramat Gan. If they weren't interested in what I had to say, they wouldn't have come. Nobody forces them to listen to me. As a matter of fact, the leaders of Israel have frequently consulted me and asked for my opinion. If they are interested in hearing my views, why shouldn't the people as a whole hear them?"

Dr. Goldmann is obviously hurt and distressed by an allegation made by the Prime Minister that he refused to become an Israeli citizen unless guaranteed a post in the Cabinet. He maintains that he could have had a seat in the Cabinet at any time he wanted during the last 13 years. His decision about his citizenship is dictated by his interpretation of how he can serve the Jewish people best: he thinks he is of most use working in the Zionist Organization, the Jewish Congress and the Claims Committee. He emphasizes that he is not a spokesman for the Liberal Party, although he has availed himself of that Party's hospitality and platform to express his opinions. "As a matter of fact," he says, "many Liberals, such as Harari, do not agree with me about foreign policy."

* * *

MRS. Golda Meir, is one of the leading women of the world; few others have succeeded to such an extent in the tough battles of politics.

Mrs. Meir (formerly Meyerson) was born in Kiev and emigrated to the United States as a child. She was educated at the Teachers' Seminary, Milwaukee. In 1921 she came to Israel and worked in Merhavia until joining the staff of Solel Boneh. She became a leading member of many Histadrut enterprises, serving at one time as Secretary of the Executive. She was also a member of the Zionist General Council for many years. After the State was established she was appointed Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and became Minister of Labour in 1954.

Mrs. Meir's character is the exact antithesis of Dr. Goldmann's. She is more forthright and blunt than most politicians dare to be, stating her mind with clarity and precision, and wasting no time on the niceties of debate. She is governed by strong principles and will not deviate or compromise unless convinced that she is in the wrong. For many years her patent honesty and energy have made her a most successful and vigorous protagonist of the workers of Israel as a leading member of the Histadrut and as Minister of Labour. Her move to the Foreign Ministry came as a surprise to many, but she has scored many invaluable diplomatic successes. She has interpreted the spirit of Israel to visitors from the new states of Africa and Asia with such skill that they look on Israel as a natural laboratory for them.

Against Intervention

She is most critical of Dr. Goldmann's intervention in Israel politics, and says flatly that only the Liberals would dare to offer the country a leader who is not a citizen. She does not recognize Dr. Goldmann's contention that speaking on election platforms and urging the people to vote Liberal is not an interference with the sovereignty of the State: she says that this is altogether different from his position when asked for advice by the nation's leaders. "Of course, Dr. Goldmann can be a Minister," she says. "Subject to one small condition — that he becomes an Israeli." She adds that the Prime Minister and Mr. Eshkol discuss the country's economic affairs with Jewish leaders from the Diaspora, but maintains that this does not give them the right to run elections in Israel.

"It is not true, as Dr. Goldmann says, that we want the Jews of the world only to give money and not as partners," she contends. "Clearly this is not so. We see them as partners, and have never said anything to the contrary. But everyone can see the difference between this sort of partnership and the man who does live here, who is not a citizen, but comes to influence our elections."

She says that she cannot understand Dr. Goldmann's distinction between being a fully fledged member of the Liberal Party and merely a speaker availing himself of a platform to offer some personal opinions. She is sure that most people in Israel consider Dr. Goldmann is speaking to them as a convinced Liberal. "If he only wanted a platform from which to talk, why did he not choose any of the other 12 parties? Why the Liberals?" She adds that Dr. Goldmann demanded the support of all parties, including Mapai, when he was elected President of the World Zionist Organization, on the grounds that he was non-party. She is therefore all the more surprised by his appearance in Israel's election, urging people to support the Liberal Party against Mapai.

* * *

DR. Goldmann states that he never asked the parties to support him as President of the World Zionist Organization and that he is always ready to abandon this position. The parties asked him to remain but he holds this post at the disposal of the parties at any time.

Dr. Goldmann explains that he feels compelled to advance his opinions about the country's foreign policy because he fears that the present policy has failed, in that it has not brought Israel peace with her Arab neighbours. He thinks that a new policy should be initiated, one of neutrality between East and West, with the aim of obtaining a guarantee from both blocs against any aggression in the Middle East during the next five years.

Against Neutrality

He thinks that neutrality is the correct policy for Israel for several reasons. The first is that the Jewish people — and Israel as the centre of the Jewish world — must be neutral because the Jews are scattered in so many countries. Every Jew is emotionally, intellectually and morally attached to Israel, so the country must have a policy which enables Jews everywhere to have that attachment, without feeling that it is opposed to the interests of his own country. An example of this is the Jew in Soviet Russia today.

The second reason for the policy of neutrality is that Israel has to live in the Middle East and in the long run will not be able to exist in isolation or hostility to her Arab neighbours. Every country must be integrated into a larger group. The Arab people do not want to be committed but want to be outside the Cold War. While Israel continues to have a pro-Western policy, she must find herself in conflict with the wishes and feelings of the peoples of the Middle East among whom she must integrate.

Only a joint guarantee by the East and West will really discourage the Arab leaders who hope to destroy Israel one day. Such a guarantee will open the way to make them realize that they must accept Israel's existence as a fact.

Dr. Goldmann adds an essential rider to his policy — that the leaders of the Western World should approve of it. He does not think that they will resent it: in fact, he argues, it is not convenient for the West to carry the sole responsibility for Israel, as this creates difficulties for them with the Arabs and in other parts of the world. Israel must try to convince the West that neutrality is a pre-condition of a final resolution of the Arab-Israel conflict. Naturally, he adds, this would not mean that Israel will have to change its internal democratic policy and its cultural orientation to a high degree towards the West: Sweden and Austria are neutral but Western.

Dr. Goldmann underlines that not for a moment does he want to imply that the leaders of Israel do not passionately want to seek peace. He knows that they are ready to talk any time to the Arabs and that the Arabs are those who refuse.

His criticism is not directed to any lack of will to achieve peace on the part of Israel's leaders, but to a policy which in his opinion has proved not to lead to any rapprochement.

He does not think it necessary to discuss how he would implement his policy, as it is impossible to frame a blueprint. The policy can be initiated by talks with diplomats or by making other contacts — he recalls the negotiations which preceded the Reparations Agreement.

* * *

MRS. Meir says that she is rather at a loss to understand what Dr. Goldmann means when he says that Israel should adopt a policy of neutrality. Israel has no military alliance with the United States of America. She wonders whether Dr. Goldmann is referring to the close contacts with France, the one country which made it possible for Israel to defend herself against Nasser's MIGs. Israel has always pursued a policy of neutrality and made numerous efforts to negotiate with the Soviet leaders, of which Dr. Goldmann must surely be aware. She adds drily that this policy has been pursued without making the approval of the West a pre-condition, as Dr. Goldmann apparently would like to do. The test of Israel's foreign policy, she says, is whether it helps the State, not whether it is approved by non-Israelis.

Mid-East Not Just UAR

She wonders what Dr. Goldmann means when he talks of Israel integrating into the Middle East and of the Middle East rejecting Israel because of her pro-Western leanings. She points out that the Middle East does not consist ony of the United Arab Republic, but includes Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Cyprus, Jordan, Saudia, Lebanon and Kuwait. Three of these countries have excellent relations with Israel: most of them are strongly pro-West and some have Western military bases. Lebanon, Jordan and Kuwait invoked Western military aid when threatened by Nasser and Kassem. Only Nasser has shown strong pro-Soviet leanings. The majority of the people living in the Middle East are not Arab. So she does not understand the talk of Israel "integrating" into an area that is determined to be anti-West.

* * *

DR. Goldmann remarks that neither Turkey nor Iran are neighbours of Israel. The Arabs are, and all of them, organized in the Arab League, are pursuing a policy of non-commitment.

Asked about the Sinai Campaign, Dr. Goldmann says that he does not have sufficient information about security secrets to decide whether the Campaign was essential or not. He believes that the test of good statesmanship is not to win victories but to bring peace — the Sinai Campaign, he says, certainly did not bring peace any nearer. He considers that a mistake was made by allowing an impression to arise that there was collusion with Great Britain and France: this stamped Israel in Arab eyes even more as a satellite of the West.

Mrs. Meir is astounded that Dr. Goldmann does not appreciate the security gains of the Sinai Campaign. She recalls that *fedayeen* were raiding into the heart of the country and points out that these raids have ceased. The Straits of Tiran have been opened. The fact that the British and the French took parallel action was hardly in Israel's control.

Dr. Goldmann pays some handsome compliments to the Government for the successful foreign policy in Africa and Asia. Mrs. Meir retorts that this policy succeeded because the new states are impressed by the kibbutzim, the moshavim, the cooperative movements, the Histadrut and the other workers' instruments which have been condemned so bitterly and so savagely by the General Zionists in the Liberal Party.

Visitors' Gallery: M. Rotaru

KING OF THE GIPSIES

By MARK SEGAL

NAME: M. Iono Yovanovitch; Pseudonym: M. Rotaru; Title: Vaida Voevod III, King of the Romanies.

That is how the first entries in the card index of our guest might look if he ever filled one in. It might mention that he is a writer (he has already reached his seventh volume in "The History, Symbolism, Traditions and Customs of the Gipsies," apart from a dozen novels or so, one a best seller: "Rumanian Rhapsody"), a painter and a musician, who is now about to make a film on his people's life. But the card would not show that Vaida Voevod the 3rd is the High Priest, Mentor and Teacher of his people.

To meet this short, dark man with the soft voice is to encounter a series of surprises. The initial impression is of ordinariness; then, as he speaks, one looks at the face and you notice the resemblance to the great English eccentric, Hannen Swaffer; but then you listen to his talk and watch the impenetrable eyes glitter, and throwing unwarranted scepticism aside, you bow to an intangible, and at times an uncanny, power. It is not only the comparison to a Theodor Herzl, a Redeemer of an Ancient People, which springs to mind; it is the manner — whether the giving of orders to a waiter in a restaurant, or the evocation of racial memories calculated to put a stop to the most sceptically aggressive of journalists.

The Parallels

"PYTHAGORAS had it that two parallels never meet. But we (the Jews and the Gipsies) are as two parallel lines which have met throughout history and will continue to meet," our guest observes. This stretches back into the dim recesses of history. The Gipsies are said to have left Ur ("we were there before the Sumerians") at the time that the Patriarch Abraham embarked on his search for the One God and the Promised Land.

M. Rotaru ("Please don't call me King, I am a Republican after all," he winced as the snobbish waiter addressed him as "Your Majesty") notes that the first gipsies touched on Europe at Greece together with the Phoenicians; indeed, in a number of languages the word for gipsy is derived from the Greek *tsiganos* — said to originate with Homer, meaning barbarians, for the *tsiganoi* lived in ghettoes and practised occult medicine with herbs. In English the word "gipsy" came into use, it seems, because historians presumed they came from Egypt, while in Egypt they are still called *Harami*, meaning thief.

M. Rotaru was elected King on May 24, 1958 at a ceremony near Paris. He did not know until then that the High Court of his people meeting in Anara had chosen him. All one sees of tangible evidence on him is the small silver ring on his right hand ("a ring in itself is a great symbol of infinity and eternity") bearing the symbol of the two-headed eagle; the great seal of the Byzantine Emperors. Did the ring have supernatural qualities? we asked. He dodged: "Maybe yes, maybe no."

He resides in a quiet suburb of Paris. (Q. "Do you have a fixed domicile?" A.— with a slight shrug: "Of course, I have to set an example.") He has travelled far from his birthplace in Bessarabia, spending World War II in German concentration camps before moving to the West.

The Gipsies are divided into four principal tribes. His is the *Roudari* (friends of animals and wild beasts). His own father worked with dancing bears in market places, but he had an adopted father, a landowner, and spent his early years in a large library. During our walk along Tel Aviv's sea front he was followed by a small friendly dog who completely ignored the rest of the company, which drew his comment, "Even in the jungle the beasts become attached to us, never attack us."

The other tribes are the *Manouch* — traders; the *Caldarasha* — artisans in copper and iron; and the *Tshurarea* — craftsmen in gold and silver. "Legend has it that Boaz fought the Moabites and discovered the enemy's secret; they had gipsies making long spears for them; so Boaz brought them over to his side and won the battle."

His travels are now concerned with his great mission: gaining international recognition for his people's rights. "We are against counting, but we know there are nine million of us in all lands." His visit to Israel was originally set off by the Eichmann Trial. He is deeply grateful that it was here for the first time that the indictment of a major Nazi war criminal included charges of murder of the gipsies. Three and a half million of his people were killed. Next year he will travel to New York and present a Bill of Rights aimed at the recognition of his people. This will precede the submission of claims for compensation as victims of Nazi persecution to the Bonn Government. "Only those gipsies who were surrounded by Jews were sufficiently aware of their rights to demand compensation; the others were so glad to just get out into freedom and the open places they forgot that such things were possible," M. Rotaru reminds us.

Grandpa B-G

I do not think I have ever heard Mr. Ben-Gurion's name mentioned with such reverence as by M. Rotaru. "We gipsies call him *odado*— grandfather," he reports. He believes that Israel will aid his people in redressing ancient and modern wrongs — "to whom can you turn if not to brothers in suffering?"

Since his election to the supreme leadership, he has sparked a rebirth that is spiritual as well as organizational: "We are like a people reborn, starting from scratch." His immediate idea is to evolve an elite leadership group. One of his instruments to this end will be to send 40 youngsters to study and work in a kibbutz. "The kibbutz? — A fine school where you learn to create." To the question: "What do you intend doing with them afterwards?" he replied: "They will be trees which will give their fruit." To whom and where? Wherever they are planted they will be fruitful," he says in deep faith.

He talks of seeking a land for his ancient people: "We have accumulated material, we have the cement and seek the water to make it into concrete." Yet he also talked of the "globe being ours, we do not recognize frontiers." So we asked if there was not a contradiction in this. "We do not like the idea, but we are tired of being misused by others and we seek our own land," he answered.

It seems he has his own troubles within his people, and will shortly convene a Council of Elders in Amsterdam to tell them of his ideas. (Q: What if they disagree? A. — with an astonished look: "They are obliged to obey.")

If their independent land is found, then they will have a new penal code serving them. They do not hold with capital punishment — "Our penalty is banishment from our people, and for us that means death."

Their religion is a great secret, and a well-kept one based on an ancient oral tradition handed down from one generation to another. He personally is deeply interested in *Kabbala* and prides himself on being one of his people's greatest experts on symbolism. All he was prepared to let us know was that we are now in the Epoch of the Fishes (that of the Christians) and moving gradually into the Era of Aquarius, which he says means fraternal brotherhood.

M. Rotaru feels there is something special about Israel. "There is the land which is sprayed with blood. In the air, in the cosmos, there hover the signs of freedom, hope and spiritual qualities," he said, gazing into the starlit night. As for the much quoted Biblical phrase: "A land that consumeth its inhabitants," all he had to say was "a false witch said that."

To complete the impression — a story. "A man was drowning in the sea, his last hope of survival was slipping away when a bit further off he saw a straw floating on the surface. So he thought that if he could reach that straw he would be saved, so he followed the straw and was saved." After relating this story, M. Rotaru looked up and said "Of course logically it is impossible but it worked. I know."

New Science—Terrestrial Spectroscopy

EVERY physical object in the world, including the earth, has a characteristic pitch and vibrates in the same way as the string of a violin. The earth itself vibrates once every hour.

This conclusion was reached recently as the result of a new field of research undertaken by Professor C.L. Pekeris and his associates of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

The new science, called Terrestrial Spectroscopy, formulates a theory covering all "the tunes the earth can play," i.e. *all* of its spectral lines.

A recent issue of the London weekly journal "Nature" contains a paper written by Professor Pekeris, Dr. Zipora Alterman and Dr. H. Jarosch of the Institute's Department of Applied Mathethematics. The formula evolved by these researchers is based on the postulate that "the free oscillations of the earth are governed by gravitational and elastic forces."

At the meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, held at Helsinki in July 1960, the records of the great Chilean earthquake of May, 1960 were analysed. "This earthquake excited the natural oscillations of the earth," it was affirmed.

The experimental data brought to Helsinki by a group of U.S. scientists, who studied the Chilean earthquake, provides an exact confirmation of the formula evolved by Professor Pekeris and his associates at Rehovot.

According to the paper in "Nature," this investigation was supported by the U.S. Office of Naval Research and Project VELA-UNIFORM of the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

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The Parties' Economic Policies (IV)

By David Krivine

No Real Opposition Programme

ALL Israel parties except one believe in the need to encourage foreign investments in Israel. Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist) makes it a principal link of Maki's platform to liberate Israel from foreign capital.

He possesses his own definition of the word foreign. He includes Jewish investors in the U.S., who "help enslave the Israel economy."

Moshe Sneh

All Israel companies that wish to expand can only do so, he maintains, by gradually being transferred to foreign ownership. Firms that want to stay in Israel hands gradually wither away (like Ata?).

On the other hand he does not consider Soviet capital foreign. He says the Soviet Union lays down no conditions for its loans except that it concentrates on constructive investments — i.e., creating means of production. It also requires that Israel adopt a neutralist position. By contrast foreign capital (perhaps it is clearer to adopt the phrase "Western capital" instead) imposes restrictive conditions and goes mainly into creating means of consumption. In Dr. Sneh's view, economic branches that create the means of production are industry and agriculture. Those that create means of consumption are services and trade.

He dismisses investments in banking and the construction of hotels as unconstructive. Yet banks and investment corporations are instruments for financing industry and agriculture. Hotels create exports by earning tourist dollars. What can be more constructive (by Dr. Sneh's own definition) than the World Bank's investment in the Dead Sea Works and in Ashdod harbour? But Maki has more ambitious aims in view. Build a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, which would provide hydro-electric power for manufacturing metallic magnesium, of which untold deposits lie in the Dead Sea.

American Steelmen Fear Israel

Why has Israel not done that in the last decade? Because American steel interests want to stifle the development of a competing metal. Then why was Steel City built, in Acre? Dr. Sneh's answer is another question: Why are not the iron ore deposits at Menara being exploited? Mr. Yoseph Saphir has already offered the explanation: to use expensive local ores when foreign ores can be imported cheaply is good autarchy but bad economics. Spokesman of the Mapam Ministry of Development adds a comment on the alleged predominance of American steel interests: "If the world potash cartel has not prevented us from developing our potash resources — with the aid of the World Bank, too — even though it is our avowed intention to eschew membership of the cartel and go on operating independently — then it seems unlikely that any foreign steel interests can influence our plans either."

The U.S. agricultural surpluses programme, Dr. Sneh went on, is a form of dumping, creating a crisis of overproduction in Israel's agriculture. He disregards the fact that the farm products supplied by the Americans are confined to those items (mainly wheat, feed grains and vegetable oils) which Israel would otherwise be obliged to import for foreign currency.

Most Comprehensive

MAPAI has plainly the most comprehensive economic policy, which is the reason why it is attacked by all parties and yet is partnered by all parties (except Herut and the Communists) in government coalitions. It is the party of the Histadrut and the workers — hence it is attacked by the Liberals and Herut, and yet partnered by Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. It is also the party of business expansion, which opens it to attack from the left, yet allows the Progressives to have been a constant and the General Zionists an occasional coalition ally. Pinhas Sapir has given more assistance to private entrepreneurs than did Peretz Bernstein when he held the same portfolio.

Admittedly Mr. Sapir has more to give, but that itself is the result of Mr. Eshkol's policy on another front. A number of economists have maintained that Israel is investing too much. The Bank of Israel holds that a tighter credit squeeze should prevail. Mr. Eshkol has fostered one of the world's highest rates of investment, while yet resisting the pressure — some of it from Mapai's own Commerce Ministry — for a freer credit policy. This has resulted in a remarkable tempo of economic expansion, accompanied until recently by an approach to price stability.

The battle for price stability is identified in the public mind with Messrs. Eshkol, Sapir, Josephthal and Horowitz — and in this contest they have had no allies. Some parties want to expand expenditure (more social services) and all the parties bristle at the imposition of taxes. Liberals resent the levies imposed on the businessman, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda resent those imposed on the worker. Yet Levi Eshkol does not raise taxes in order to create a budget surplus. The exchequer leans, if anything, towards a deficit. The multiplicity of exchange rates is an attempt to limit profits and hold back excess purchasing power. Citrus can be successfully exported at IL2.45 a dollar. Textiles can scarcely manage to cover their costs at IL3 a dollar. To fix a standard exchange rate of the dollar at IL2.45 would ruin the textile industry. To fix it at IL3 would pump IL25m. of extra money into the pocket of the citrus interests (which include public and Histadrut-owned companies like Mehadrin and Yachin-Hakal.) Mapai chooses always to hold the reins tight, braving the consequent unpopularity it incurs.

David Horovitz

Wage Policy

THE contest is most dramatically evident in wage policy. Real wages have gone up steadily year by year — as can be seen from the figures published by the Bank of Israel and the Central Bureau of Statistics. Where prices have gone up, it is due not to increased costs, but to increased demand. The growing working population, the achievement of full employment, the upward creep of wages as employees get promoted and earn incentive pay, the annual (and now bi-ennial) revision of wage rates — all these factors take their toll, drawing more goods and services into the internal market when they ought to go to export. The national output, after all, increases by a good 10 per cent each year. If the gap remains undiminished, it is because most of the extra production is bought up by the doctors and engineers, the civil servants and the railway employees, the Electric Corporation staff and the farm workers.

Yet no opposition party is found to make a resolute stand against the wave of salary increases. Mapai controls a majority in the trade union movement. As a workers' party, it is by definition devoted to promoting the living standards of the labouring classes. Mapai nevertheless stands alone when it tries to set a reasonable limit. The employers' organizations only put up a token stand against wage claims. In the end they capitulate, knowing that they will not be the losers: their increased wage costs are simply added to their prices. The battle over wage increases during the last decade has not been fought between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association at all. It was fought out within the Histadrut between the different parties — Mapai endeavouring to increase real wages and not just nominal wages. The worker is tempted by the offer of a 15 or 20 per cent wage increase. He is not concerned with the awkward fact that there just do not exist 15 or 20 per cent more goods and services over and above what they consume already. Mapai is responsible enough to see the picture as a whole, to refrain from dishing out banknotes whose value will depreciate.

The Liberals and Herut might well command an important position in the polity if they had the guts to demand a wage freeze until the trade gap diminishes (Holland did that after World War Two — to the good fortune of its working people). But the right-wing parties leave the dirty work to Mapai. Despite the multiplicity of parties in Israel, there is none to constitute a resolute opposition in economic policy. Mapai both demands wage rises (as the trade union party *par excellence*) and refuses to let them get out of hand (as the only party that is prepared to dig in its heels against demagogy).

Power of Vested Interests

Mapai could do more. But how far can it fight against vested interests when all are in league against it? There are plainly alternative economic policies to those executed by Israel's Labour Government. Yet there is no party to propound them. All are competing for the support of every vested interest — including even the last-ditch trade unionist vested interest that does its rabble-rousing through the action committees. This means that no party is prepared to challenge Mapai to a real, down-to-earth, courageous contest of principle. All want instead to have a finger in the labour party's pie.

The alternative to Mapai would be a conservative policy which should state bluntly that the trade unionists have gone ahead too fast, for lack of a sufficient resistance to their claims. Unfortunately this reporter was unable to find an unflinching conservative party. Until one emerges, Mapai's programme of moderate inflation seems the next best thing. If the parties of the right learn from another Mapai victory the elementary lesson that they cannot compete with Mapai for the support of the workers as such, but must rally the whole nation against the temptations of an easy life at the expense of the country's future — then an alternative constellation to Mapai will at last emerge as a serious candidate for power. And Mapai will be able at last to assume the role which it has always wanted, to be a workers' party pure and simple, instead of the sole repository in the State of responsibility for the nation's destiny.

Distance Distorts Eilat's Cost Structure

By MEIR BEN-DOV

A LOAD of oil-seeds arrives at the Petah Tikva works of Etz Hazayit.

"Where to?" asks the driver.

"Take them to Eilat," says the gatekeeper.

It takes only a few minutes to drive to "Eilat" — for it is not the town on the Red Sea but the part of the oil-extracting plant that was opened last year with several million pounds' worth of machinery from German reparations. The machinery was ordered four years ago — earmarked for Eilat, Mr. Haim Leibovitz, owner of Etz-Hazayit, had great plans for establishing an edible oil industry in Eilat, based on importing oil-seeds from East Africa, on exporting oil and soap products to East Africa and South-East Asia, and on selling cattle-cake from the residues to farmers in the Negev.

For two years there were negotiations with one Government ministry and another. In the end the machinery that had been ordered for Eilat was set up in Etz Hazayit's factory in Petah Tikva.

The fascinating but long road through the desert is the major factor in Eilat's high cost-of-living.

Many Uncertainties

The reasons were many. There was uncertainty concerning the supply of water in Eilat; the fact that Israel's oil seeds — especially soya — tend to be imported through Haifa rather than Eilat; and the high cost of transport of oil-cake from Eilat: since the price of this residue fell following excessive supply, this would have imposed an enormous extra strain on the economics of the plant.

There was also the question of overheads: an addition to the original factory in Petah Tikva could use the same central facilities, while one in Eilat would have to establish its own service and administrative units — and suffer from delays and extra expenses for anything required for the plant's running and not immediately available in Eilat. The decisive factor, however, was the high cost of labour.

"Arava Supplement" has been paid as incentive to workers in Eilat since the town was first occupied by the Army in 1949. Labourers who were prepared to work in the distant outpost were paid fares, subsistence, clothing allowance, hardship allowance, danger money, extra holidays at home — as much as was required to attract them. As the town gradually developed into a normal civilian town, these allowances were worked into labour contracts. Today labourers get an Arava supplement of IL28 to IL100 or more, and free flights to Tel Aviv once every three months — or every two weeks if the employees are greatly needed. Engineers, foremen and skilled workers can practically write their own paychecks. Recently the Haogen shipyard in Eilat tried to persuade a welder to leave Timna and work for the shipyard: the welder refused an offer of IL1,000 a month. Besides astronomically high wages, workers whose presence in Eilat is essential can demand and get free or nearly free apartments with refrigerator, sun water-heater, built-in furniture, and a car.

The employer has to pay these supplements, which add from 20 to 50 per cent to his wage bill. Where he renders local services, he can add on extra expense to the Eilat customer who has no choice but to pay. The port can charge its customers on a cost-plus basis. The Timna copper works, competing with copper plants the world over whose isolation and resulting costs are even greater than Timna's, can afford to pay the extra costs.

Sentiment Not Enough

But a manufacturer therefore, however strong his sentiment for Eilat, prefers to erect his plant elsewhere. Mr. Leibovitz's enthusiasm for Eilat has to show itself in personal private visits and in the donation of money to plant the Eilat Children's Wood."

Six months ago the Eilat municipality debated whether to allocate the Nesher Cement Works a plot of ground with harbour frontage or another plot further inland. This was to serve as a packing and storage area connected by cableway to the cement plant which should have gone up in the hills above Eilat. The whole was to produce 120,000 to 200,000 tons of cement a year, 95 per cent or more for export to East Africa. Investment would have been IL18m., employment would have been found for 120 to 200 workers.

Now the whole scheme has been abandoned. The investment of only a part of the planned IL18m. in enlarging the Ramle plant will produce a larger quantity of cement at lower price. The money will therefore be spent on developing the Ramle plant, and the Eilat municipality is free to offer its choice site near the future harbour to any other manufacturer — if one can be found.

Nesher to Ramle

Part of Nesher's reason for not building in Eilat — after it had invested scores of thousands of pounds in investigating and planning, was that the raw materials available in Eilat would make the process there more complicated. The chief reason was the high cost of labour. From Ramle, Nesher will be able to export to West Africa with the same ease as it could have exported to East Africa from Eilat — and of course the Africans will not have paid extra to support the Eilat worker.

Plans for a large slaughterhouse and meat cannery in Eilat, to handle cheap Ethiopian cattle, have fallen through. It costs more to import beef on the hoof than in the Incode can. The non-*kasher* parts of the meat can be exported to European countries from the cannery in Asmara — but the Israel Rabbinate would not allow its export from Israel itself, thereby enormously increasing the cost of the meat. And lastly of course, Ethiopian labour is vastly cheaper than Eilat labour — even if one takes into account the high salaries and allowances paid to the Israel managers, *shohatim* and *mashgihim* in Ethiopia.

Eilat sees Ethiopian beef only in the can. The chance to build an industry on waste products — leather, hair, fertilizers, bone meal — have been forfeited with the inability to find a sound financial basis for a slaughterhouse.

Two new factories were established in Eilat after the Sinai campaign — the only two. One was a metal-working factory that received large loans on the direct recommendation of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. The factory was to make metal products for the Eilat building industry, to do highly skilled work for the copper mines, and to manufacture side-cars for scooters — for the Israel and the export market. At first the plant was unable to find skilled workers to let it work at even a marginally economic level. Then it tried to attract workers by paying high wages — and went bankrupt within six months.

A small dairy was set up in Eilat three years ago — with government loans — to process milk from Yotvata and local surplus deliveries into cheese, leben and ice-cream. It was unable to compete in price or quality with products sent from Tnuva's central dairies in Tel Aviv. Despite continuous subsidies and protective agreements both open and hidden, the dairy was forced to close down a year ago. Yotvata had to sell its dairy herd as a result.

Work for Women

Last year the Histadrut Central Committee ordered its industrial development company, Tiyus, to set up a factory in Eilat to find employment for Eilatis — chiefly for female labour. The aim of Tiyus is firstly to create employment potential in development areas, and only secondly to make profits. It proposed a knitwear factory for Eilat at a cost of a third of a million pounds, to create employment for 100 workers, mostly unskilled.

The company was willing to try to absorb the extra costs of transport of yarns to Eilat and finished products from Eilat, of higher overheads and higher building costs. But with all the extra pay that Tiyus would have had to pay its Eilat employees, its products would have been 20 per cent dearer than knitwear manufactured in Tel Aviv. The company has withdrawn from the Eilat industrial scene.

This is the second of three articles on Eilat's economy. The first appeared last week.

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[illegible]
July 11, 1961

Mr. Ted R. Lapin,
Editor, Jerusalem Post,
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Ted:

The weekly foreign edition of the Jerusalem Post is a delight. I have had a number of my friends subscribe and we all agree that we learned more about Israel from the pages of your publication than we knew on our all too brief visits to the country.

With kindest personal regards,
Sincerely yours,
Nahum A. Bernstein

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Boom In Properties

ECONOMIC COMMENT

THE current boom on the real estate market has developed gradually over the past year or so — after a prolonged slump in 1958-1959 — but of late it has gathered strength, with prices soaring as much as 30 and even 50 per cent in a mere three months. In individual cases the price rises have been even more pronounced. This bullish trend is particularly remarkable in view of the slump on the stock exchange, which has settled down at a level well below the peaks of a few months ago. This coincidence has of course not been completely fortuitous, for many an investor has turned to building plots because of his disappointment in the shares market. The question, however, still remains why the bulls have been able to carry the field in real estate although they were defeated on the stock exchange — and although the shares of real estate companies have not behaved on the stock market any differently to other shares.

A ready answer can be provided by taking a long-term view. Land prices rose later than share quotations — and more dramatically — but basically the trends have been similar. Urban plots now change hands at prices that are two or three times as high as in 1958-59 (in rural land and housing property the advance has been much more modest) but the average of ordinary share prices has more than trebled over that period. Assuming that three years ago price levels and price relations were more or less normal, one could therefore argue that the current real estate boom is nothing but a belated adjustment of values, and that it may have not yet come to an end.

•

HOWEVER one should keep in mind the inherent qualifications of such a comparison. There is no reason to assume that the price patterns of the 'fifties will prevail in the 'sixties as well, and this applies to productive assets even more than to commodities. After all, equities have soared not because the pound has depreciated but at a time of relative monetary stability, and the recent inflationary jolts have been attended by a contrary reaction. Shares rose because investors realized that the rapid consolidation of Israel economy, sweeping decontrol and liberal tax concessions offered good prospects of profits and dividends. The capitalization of these prospects set off a revolt against the previous price pattern, which had been based on the assumption of very low share yields.

This line of reasoning is not automatically valid for land values, which are much more difficult to assess in a rational way. While office and commercial plots and premises are very roughly linked to the general level of capital, this is much less the case in residential areas, where the remunerative use of land is confined to rent income or the price paid by would-be tenant owners. One may calculate that a price of IL600-700 per sq.m. on a city artery or of IL30-50 in the main street of a smaller town, is appropriate in view of the respective business prospects, but that refers, of course, to but a small part of the urban land. In the housing areas the matter boils down to the level of tenant incomes, which may or may not continue to rise. Significantly, in the more expensive residential quarters of Tel Aviv the cost of land now accounts for almost one half of the flat's price, as compared with the customary relation of about one third which still holds for the more popular housing schemes.

•

ONE may be tempted to ask which will have the upper hand in the long run: the upward pressure of the plot prices, or the public's purchasing power which is theoretically limited. In this respect the expected liberalization or even abolition of rent control cannot be of overriding importance, the main factors being general economic and fiscal policy, population growth, the use of public land, and regional planning. Unfortunately, even at this stage it is not yet clear, whether in the next decade or two we will be faced with a shortage or a surplus of residential area, for we cannot foretell such imponderables as the planned development of Negev cities, the erection of multi-storey buildings, etc.

In any case, past experience should serve a warning to those who would invest in property as a hedge against currency devaluation. Such hedging may serve its purpose over a period of several years but not in the short run, especially since a well-planned and successful devaluation must be followed by a spell of tight money which cannot but bring in its wake forced sales by holders lacking the funds to bridge over the squeeze. As a matter of fact, in some cases land prices achieved on the eve of the 1952 devaluation were not equalled again until lately, during the current boom. Moreover, while a capital gain has obvious tax advantages — in particular for the upper income brackets — it may be almost offset by the loss of income involved in holding on for a longer period to land yielding a low income or none at all.

Plan of Tel Aviv's new Hilton Hotel

Stocks and Commodities

Stock Exchange Marking Time

THE pre-election atmosphere, uncertainty concerning the labour dispute and the general slack conditions of the summer season reduced stock exchange business in all the sections, though there was some selective demand for ordinary shares and prices improved slightly in some instances.

Bank Leumi Investment lost considerable ground, probably on account of sales by shareholders who are preparing cash for the impending rights issue. It may be recalled that the company will shortly offer their shareholders two new shares at 150 for every five old shares. Other financials too were easier.

On the free market, the shares of Discount Bank Investment fluctuated between IL135 and IL131, with turnover considerable at the beginning of the week and rather slack towards the end. Regarding our report last week of the way the shares had been distributed among subscribers, we understand that the number of applications was far in excess of the number of shares available for distribution and that the company did not find it practicable to allot the shares in any other way.

The interest in dollar-linked has almost died out: the demand has apparently been met, particularly through the new issues. Official reassurances that there would be no devaluation at present have probably held back potential investors, particularly those who were thinking in terms of a short-term investment and now prefer to wait and see.

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SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1961.

Liabilities	31.12.59	31.12.60	Assets	31.12.59	31.12.60
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	338,245	400,130	Cash in hand and at Bank	9,707,938	12,239,500
Deposits, etc.	18,750,046	22,054,558	Securities and Investments	744,613	783,183
			Loans, etc.	8,577,162	9,096,950
			Bank premises, furniture and equipment, at cost, less depreciation	58,580	285,055
Liabilities on account of letters-of-credit, guarantees, etc.	3,219,732	7,155,412	Customers' liabilities on account of letters-of-credit, guarantees, etc.	3,219,732	7,155,412
	22,308,025	29,610,100		22,308,025	29,610,100

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WHATEVER YOUR POLITICAL VIEWS

EXERCISE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

If you are away from home on Election Day, don't waste your vote. It's vitally important. Transport is available.

An Integrated Labour Force

EVERY thinking Israeli should ask himself: am I taking everything for granted? Like all mortals, we tend to forget the problems of yesterday and we accept as a matter of course things that at one time seemed impossible to attain.

Are we losing perspective? Take two news items which appeared in the press during the last fortnight. One mentioned the arrival of the millionth immigrant, the other reported that most Israelis enjoy good housing and education. Many own refrigerators.

We read these news items and then we turn over to read the latest "scandal." Why do we do so? Because we now take it for granted that this small country should have taken in one million new citizens in 13 years without any deep disturbances, we have forgotten rationed employment and expect that full employment should be available, like sunshine.

The non-Israeli sees these changes as magnificent achievements — but we treat them as a matter of course.

The comparative ease with which these million newcomers took up their new lives was not due to any miracle but to the carefully planned organization of our developing society, the applied social philosophy of the political party which has borne the main responsibility for the conduct of our country's affairs even before national independence was won.

Just think for a moment what kind of a country we might be living in, were the 19th century "laisses faire" 'liberal' concepts to have held sway from the beginning!

The dominating criteria would have been immediate profitability — Beersheba, Dimona and Eilat would not have existed in fact.

Fortunately the nation put its trust in Mapai, which planned and directed the use of the national resources for the development of the country. At the same time the minimum standard of living was raised without prejudicing development: a careful if sometimes difficult balance was maintained. Other parties, caring only for sectional interests have criticized Mapai. Mapai contains elements of all sections of the nation, and therefore has worked out realistic programmes suitable for the needs of the entire nation, at the same time keeping to a proper perspective. How much easier it is to be a Left-wing party, contemptuous of the private sector; or Right-wing, interested basically in dividends only.

We are a society of immigrants, we must keep ourselves in constant readiness to absorb even more Jews — but at the same time ours is a developing country which is also burdened with a heavy defence expenditure.

GIORA JOSEPHTHAL

We have grown accustomed to having in our midst young students from the newly sovereign states of Africa and Asia. Most of them come here to learn from the experience accumulated by the men and women of the Histadrut. Our friends have decided that our unique Labour Federation is a very suitable kind of organization on which to model their own labour movements. Israelis should feel honoured that few countries are studied with such close attention. Why? Because of the careful leadership and planning.

Once again one can say that the Histadrut belongs to those aspects of life which we Israelis tend to take for granted; just like we accept as a matter of course our progressive labour legislation, comprehensive medical services and decent social welfare conditions for every employee in the land.

It could have been otherwise. If the men of little vision take over, then the interlocked structure of our Labour Movement will be shattered. We are one people, all dedicated to the building of the Land, but the other parties say openly that all the different types of workers should be divided and split, opposed to each other, engineer and doctor against the unskilled worker. Mapai says, "No! All the workers, whether in white collars or overalls are united, are one! Can we, as responsible citizens of this old-new country, permit the interwoven, finely balanced structure of wage and labour relations to disintegrate, causing social disturbances and economic chaos? Do we really want our society to be dominated by ideas such as "The devil take the hindmost?" Can an immigrant society such as ours afford the vicious fragmentation in which the others believe? Or are we one people, believing in minimum standards for the least skilled as for the more fortunately endowed?

AHARON BECKER

These and many other like questions must be considered by all of us before we enter the polling booth to cast the vote which will decide the shape of things to come.

The builders of Israel

Electoral Reform

IN the course of the last year we have heard a great deal of frothy talk from the small parties to the Left and the Right of Mapai about democracy in Israel being endangered by Ben-Gurion. These allegations have certainly sounded strange coming from the admirers of Stalin and Khrushchev, or from the leader of Herut: they have seemed particularly fatuous at a time when we are in the middle of a completely free election where everybody can vote and we enjoy complete freedom of speech. No *coup* of any kind has been attempted since the attack on the Knesset by Herut supporters in 1951.

But we have no grounds for feeling complacent about our democracy; democracies can be weakened by the apathy and cynicism of the voters even more than by the ambitions of individuals. When some members of the electorate begin to ask whether there is any point in voting, when they feel that its representatives in the Knesset have lost touch, something must be wrong in the State of Israel. Some voters hear an orator denouncing the leading party and comment contemptuously: "He doesn't mean a word of it — you'll see that he'll be negotiating for a place in the Coalition."

Of course, we do not agree with the criticism — but we think that worse than any criticism is the suspicion that the opposition is not genuine. This is what is making a travesty of many election meetings: the voters ask how a man who sat in the Cabinet for many years can now criticize the policy to which he was a party.

There is no solution under the present electoral system. If Mapai does not receive an overall majority it will be forced to form a Government with some smaller party or parties. This means that there will have to be compromises on smaller issues so as to obtain support on the large and all-important aspects of policy such as security. The voter will have the feeling that there is trafficking in Cabinet posts, with a consequent loss of prestige for the democratic system of government.

This is not the end of the evils of the present system. Worst of all is the lack of contact between the Parliamentarian and the voter.

Try to send a letter to your Member — or a telegram to your representative — as do the democratic voters in England and the United States. To whom will you address it? To a Central Committee? We have seen time and again how frustrations developed among the Sephardim and Orientals to the point where they staged illegal demonstrations. We disapprove, but we understand—what were they to do? If they had had the constituency system, their Member of Knesset would have been their spokesman.

MOSHE DAYAN

The opposition parties have suffered acutely from this lack of contact with the people. They have made innumerable mistakes as to which way public opinion was blowing — for example, with regard to the sale of Uzzis before the last election. If they had had the constituency system, they would have had contacts with the country's grass roots.

The General Zionists formerly supported electoral reform: since the fusion with the Progressives into the Liberal party, they have dropped this plank from their platform, perhaps to "buy" support for their economic policies. Now only Mapai comes out openly and strongly for the constituency system — which means, for a strong two-party system, one party in power, the other in opposition, offering clear-cut programmes for the voter's decision instead of post-election compromises.

The voter must make sure that his opinion really influences the policy and destiny of the nation: he must see that a particular Member of the Knesset is his Member.

This page is presented as an advertisement by MAPAI Israel Labour Party

SUCCESS FOR FOREIGN POLICY

THE planners of Israel's foreign policy, which *ipso facto* is closely tied to the country's precarious security position, always had to follow a narrow and winding path of trial and error to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles of hostile neighbours and of an isolation born in prejudice against a young, modern and dynamic state in the generally underdeveloped Middle East.

Recent years, nevertheless, brought numerous tangible achievements which helped Israel to break the wall of hatred around her and to emerge from her hitherto isolated position.

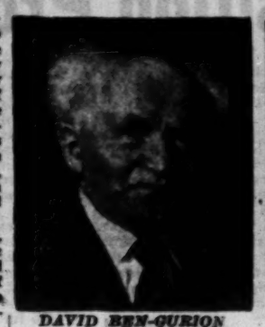
It is surprising and rather incomprehensible that leaders of several parties (one of them an American subject) should have deemed it fit to choose the foreign policy issue as one of the main subjects for election criticism.

Demagogic Slogans

There may be many demagogic slogans for easy and quick solutions to some of our intricate foreign policy problems — especially when the orators do not bother to define their terms or to suggest methods of implementation. These armchair critics ignore the Sinai Campaign and Israel's foreign policy achievements; they forget that the *fedayeen* no longer roam across the land and that the straits of Tiran are open. They do not mention the gains in Africa and Asia, the solid friendships established. They appear to be misleading the general public in a way not befitting any responsible party of Jewish statesmen of high reputation.

Let us look behind the slogans at the realities.

The most outstanding achievement, apart from our close friendship with France, is undoubtedly the steadily improving relationships between Israel and African nations, most of which seek formal ties and joint assistance projects with our young State. Egypt's increasing efforts to undermine Israel's position in these emerging new states have born little fruit, even taking into consideration such declarations as those of the Casablanca conference. Mutual aid programmes are being carried out as planned in most African countries, including those which participated at this Conference.



DAVID BEN-GURION

GOLDA MEIR

The Road to Cairo

It was said once that Israel's road to Cairo and Damascus leads through Accra and Rangoon; indeed, the numerous state visits to this country during the past year of African presidents, prime ministers and other national leaders, some of whom were also Moslems, seem to indicate that even the Arab bid for religious solidarity against Israel failed to gain support.

Moreover, two important Moslem states in the Middle East, Turkey and Iran, maintain close ties with Israel despite increasing Arab pressure.

Lately Israel also showed unusual initiative on the international scene, climaxed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's visits abroad in March 1960 and May 1961. These jet-age diplomacy tours were mainly aimed at explaining the State's special position to the Western leaders prior to attempts to settle some of the outsanding international issues with the leaders of the Soviet bloc.

Attempt at Guarantee

It was then that the Prime Minister proposed the renewal of the three-power guarantee for the integrity of the present borders of all Middle Eastern states, with the intention of having the Soviet Union co-sign such a Declaration in an attempt to diminish the arms race in the area and to exclude the Israel-Arab dispute from the Cold War. Israel's efforts in this direction did not bear full fruit so far, mainly because of last year's Summit failure and the present deteriorating international situation. But the way for preliminary steps towards the creation of a more peaceful situation in the area has been opened.

To say, in view of this, that Israel's foreign policy is not sufficiently "neutral" is almost tantamount to a deliberate distortion of the real facts. In another sphere, on the other hand, Israel appears to be making headway, as her application for affiliated membership in Europe's Common Market is now under formal consideration, following years of preparatory efforts and preliminary talks.

At the same time the past year also saw an ever-increasing number of immigrants, also the result of careful and constant negotiations.

Last but not least, Israel's vital security needs are continuously being assured by France, whose President de Gaulle found it appropriate at his recent meeting with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to call Israel a "friend and ally."

Highly important diplomatic efforts are being made in order to ensure continued support from abroad after the end of the Reparations Agreement.

The Only Policy

Israel must adhere to a complex and versatile foreign policy until the final goal of peace with her neighbours and full recognition of her existence by all the Arab states is achieved. Attempts to make domestic political capital of hostile claims such as the return of Arab refugees and empty slogans of easy short-cuts to achieve our ultimate aim will only hamper continuous and constructive efforts in this direction.

For many years to come Israel must tread a narrow and difficult path that requires the utmost courage, foresight and fortitude rather than oratorical flourishes. Mapai has provided the leadership to our present strong position: Mapai alone has the leaders to bring us to peace and security.

BUILDING the NATIONAL ECONOMY

THE nation's output must continue to grow at the rate of one-tenth per annum. This means that IL1,000m. has to be invested each year (and more in the future as the scale of the Israel economy increases).

How has the Israel Government succeeded in putting close to 30 per cent of the national resources into investment over the last decade — although the nation has been consuming as much as it produces, although the Government is saddled with a prohibitive defence expenditure, although one million immigrants (most of them penniless) have had to be absorbed?

Mapai believes that the first investment has to go into human beings. A good 40 per cent of the nation's capital expenditure has been put into housing. Everyone has the right to learn a trade. Every worker has the right to a living wage — whether he is skilled or unskilled, a permanent employee or a seasonal labourer in agriculture. This social policy has been criticized as raising the country's consumption too high. Mapai is convinced that, without such progressive measures, production could not have forged ahead at the breath-taking pace that has been achieved.

Where was the country to find a yearly IL1,000m. for financing economic expansion? Hard decisions were involved, which Mapai alone was far-sighted enough to take. The Reparations Agreement was signed with West Germany, despite the opposition of other political parties. It has given the country ships and railways, raw materials and machinery. Aid agreements were concluded with the U.S. Government. A call was issued to world Jewry for assistance in financing immigration.

These moneys were not diverted to ease the fiscal situation of the Treasury. The Ordinary Budget was financed strictly out of taxation — though not a single other party has failed to batten on the universal distaste for taxes by attacking this policy. Nevertheless, Mapai risked unpopularity by insisting that the Israel people would not live on charity. U.J.A. money goes to pay for immigration. International grants and loans go to create the means of production. And the Israel Government has invariably paid all its foreign obligations on the nail.

LEVI ESHKOL

Spreading the Population

Mapai also realized the need to spread the population away from the crowded Tel Aviv seaboard to the Negev and Galilee. Investors were attracted to the development areas by loans and tax concessions. Most of the other parties ridiculed the idea of diverting industries to the backwoods. Today a string of new towns from Kiryat Shmona to Eilat owe their existence to the foresight and determination of Mapai.

PINHAS SAPHIR

It is these policies which have opened the door to investment by private investors from overseas. Confidence in Israel's laws and policies is what lies behind the $500m. of Bonds subscribed. Confidence in Israel's economic strength and stability has caused the flow of private capital to exceed this year for the first time the income of the U.J.A. and other fund-raising institutions. The Government foresaw that aid funds would run down and must be succeeded by business investment. The change-over is taking place smoothly and effectively as the Reparations Agreement begins to expire.

Israel is not out of the woods yet. What is needed is to continue without faltering on the lines already laid down. The key to the achievement of Israel's final economic independence is confidence — the confidence that has been built up in the maturity and good management of the Israel State under Mapai leadership.

At Acre's Steel City.

Education for the Nation

ABBA EBAN

BEN-GURION has repeatedly emphasized that Israel's survival depends upon the quality of her manpower, on the alliance of the pioneering spirit with scientific knowledge and technical skills. At the same time there can be no question of creating an elite, of limiting one section of the population to the unskilled work and allowing another to provide all the intelligentsia. A balance had to be struck between the needs of the scientific institutions and the difficulties of the children of the immigrants.

The solution of this paradox has involved almost overwhelming strains on the educational system. First things had to come first — priority was given to providing free and compulsory schooling for all children between the ages of five and fourteen. This meant that for many years secondary school education was a heavy burden on parents, but, as the country's economy became stronger, so more and more aid was provided by means of scholarships for secondary schools.

Nevertheless, an analysis of the figures shows that the children of the new immigrants, who form a majority in the kindergartens, drop out of school life in the secondary schools and only a handful are found in the institutes of higher learning. Mapai's policy is to extend free education towards higher age groups and to put the emphasis, as far as possible, on helping the children of the new immigrants. This may be a hard policy for the country's veterans, but they have shown their appreciation of the needs of people more handicapped than they are.

Now that the financial position of Israel has improved so much, efforts can be made to provide compulsory free education till seventeen: this is the avowed objective of Mapai — and the Party does not make the proposal without reckoning the cost.

It may be noted that the quality of Israel's education has been proved by the brilliant achievements of young "sabra" scientists in the University, the Technion, the Weizmann Institute and the Research Division of the Ministry of Defence.

Remember the Past

Think of the Future

VOTE

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MAPAI

The Israel Labour Party

on

TUESDAY

AUGUST 15

VOTE

FOR A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY!

IN FOUR DAYS TIME YOU ARE GOING TO THE POLLS — CONSIDER WHICH PARTY OFFERS YOU A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME AND CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP.

All the parties apart from Mapai ask for your vote only in order to weaken the existing leadership — they say Mapai must not be too strong. Irrespective of profound differences in principle and policy, they even talk cynically of getting together only to keep Mapai out of power.

VOTE FOR A POLICY AND FOR A PLATFORM — NOT FOR PARTIES WHICH OFFER ONLY TO WEAKEN MAPAI. OPPOSITION IS NOT ENOUGH AS A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

The country must be able to choose between 2 or 3 large, responsible parties with genuine alternative policies — that is why we demand constituency elections.

You must know your M.K. who must answer to you — that is also why we want constituency elections.

VOTE

א

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The Weather

Weather Synopsis: Seasonal trough over the region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	48	15—30	15—30
Tiberias	40	— 35	25—36
Nazareth	46	20—29	21—30
Haifa Port	55	23—29	25—29
Tel Aviv Kirya	57	21—30	21—30
Tel Aviv Port	64	22—29	22—29
Lydda Airport	48	18—31	18—32
Jerusalem	45	17—27	17—28
Beersheba	41	17—32	17—33
Eilat	35	27—39	27—40

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Hugo and Mrs. (Dr. Elisheva) Boyko from scientific meetings and lectures on a UNESCO grant in Italy, Spain, Holland and England.

Mr. M.P. Hassoun, Assistant General Manager of Bank Leumi, from a business trip to Europe.

Sgan Aluf David Laor, the Army's representative on the Soldiers' Welfare Committee, from a Committee Mission in the U.S. (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. S.O. Sogbein, Minister of Public Works of Western Nigeria, after a four-day visit as a guest of the Government (by El Al).

Mr. Eliezer Doron, the Israeli Minister to Chile, to Santiago, after consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (by Swissair).

Mr. Shmuel Sarig, a fish breeding expert from Kibbutz Nir David for three months to Yugoslavia, to advise the Government on carp breeding problems under USOM auspices (by TWA).

Artisans Centre Begun in Capital

The cornerstone was laid yesterday in the Romema industrial zone of Jerusalem for a three-storey artisans and small manufacturers centre to contain thirty workshops.

"This is the seventh such centre opened in Israel during recent months, and another 22 are to follow, in places ranging from Dimona to Kiryat Shmona, and from Jaffa to Safad," stated Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, at the ceremony. "Their area all told will be 70,000 square metres."

A start will be made on another centre, with 60 workshops, in Rehov Agrippas in a few weeks.

4 Hurt As Woman Driver Overturns

RAMLE. — Four persons were injured on Wednesday morning when a pickup truck driven by a woman overturned on the Masmiya-Gedera road.

The injured passengers, Ya'acov Ben Besset, 45; Mesuda Besimot, 32, and Yehezkiel Konfino, 47, all from Kibbutz Hazor, were discharged from Kaplan Hospital after receiving treatment. The other passenger, a policeman, Aryeh Hadar, 25, remained for further treatment.

The driver claimed that a truck coming toward her forced her off the road.

LAST WEEKEND BEFORE ELECTION DAY

Main Onslaught on Tel Aviv

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The main cities will be the target of a united onslaught of the competing parties this weekend, the last in the Fifth Knesset election campaign. Sunday night is the last night for election speeches before the elections Tuesday.

The "big guns" of the large parties will be speaking nonstop up and down the country, but they will concentrate their fire on Greater Tel Aviv with its 457,000 voters—some 40 per cent of the electorate.

This morning householders will find their letter boxes crammed with "personal messages" from party leaders.

The climax of Mapai's rallies will be held in this city's large open spaces. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., will appear together on Saturday night in Kikar Malchei Israel. On Friday night, Foreign Minister Golda Meir will appear together with Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan in a mass youth rally on the sea front, and on Sunday Mr. Dayan will join Finance Minister Levi Eshkol in a youth rally in Beersheba.

Begin in Hatikva Qtr.

Herut will feature its leader, Mr. Menahem Begin, M.K., here on Saturday night. He will speak first in the Hatikva quarter and later in Jaffa and on Sunday in Mograbi Circle.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann will appear for the Liberals in Jerusalem on Saturday morning and evening. On Friday night, the Liberal youth organization will hold a meeting in the Armon David cinema here with the main attraction being the 1960 beauty queen, Miss Aliza Gur. The other end of Rehov Dizengoff will be taken over by Mapam, where after Mr. Ya'acov Hazan, M.K., addresses a meeting in the Tel Aviv cinema, Kikar Dizengoff will be converted into a Mapam platform and the party's two Ministers, Knesset faction, and young actors will hold an all-night quiz session.

Ahdut Ha'avoda's Israel Galili, will speak on Saturday at the nearby Hod cinema, and on Sunday night, Messrs. Galili, Allon and Bar-Yehuda will address an open-air rally in Kikar Dizengoff.

Over 500 young men of the National Religious Party will go out to development towns and villages for the Sabbath to spread their party's message, on Sunday night, Interior Minister M. H. Shapiro will address a final mass meeting in the Ohel Shem hall here.

The struggle for the ultra-orthodox vote will reach its climax over the week-end between Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael, with leading rabbis being drawn in on both sides to speak in the various *yeshivot*. The largest meeting of Agudat Yisrael sage. On Sunday night, In Jerusalem with the participation of members of the Council of Sages. Poalei Agudat Yisrael will hold its final rally in the Sheraton hotel.

The Chairman of the Central Elections Committee, Justice Zvi Berinson, is due to issue an announcement declaring Election Day as a rest day from 6 a.m. to midnight. He will prohibit the sale of hard liquor between midnight Monday and midnight Tuesday, order the operation of transport services as usual and entertainment and eating places as usual. Food and fruit stores will remain open until 2 p.m., while the distribution of milk, ice and bread will be made until noon.

A Vote for Every Soldier

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Preparations have been completed to enable every soldier to vote on Election Day, Rav-Seren Herzl Golan, the Army representative on the Central Elections Committee, said here yesterday.

However, it is the defence forces policy to encourage all servicemen to vote at their civilian polls, and commanders have been instructed to allow as many servicemen a furlough on Election Day as possible.

Servicemen will have the right to vote either at civilian or military polls. For soldiers in frontier outposts or in field training, special mobile booths will be put into operation. The Navy's ships will call at port to enable sailors to cast their ballots, while ballot boxes will be set up in all Town Major offices.

Military election committees comprise three soldiers each, none of them of higher rank than sergeant, appointed by the Chairman of the Central Election Committee. They have been given courses in voting procedure, for their job. Each unit will also have an "election officer."

To vote at a military poll, a soldier will have to produce his identity card and a military document bearing his picture. Only servicemen on active service, in the regular army or reserves are entitled to vote at military stations.

Because of the difficulty in checking Army voting lists — the serviceman is not assigned a particular poll — it may take up to two weeks until all the Army votes are counted.

Police To Turn Out In Force August 15

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — On Election Day, nearly every policeman in the country — "desk-bound or not" — will be assigned to the job of enforcing the laws laid down by the Central Elections Committee, Superintendent Naphtali Bar Shalom, who is in charge of operations, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

There will be 2,800 ballot-boxes to be guarded and over a million voters to be kept free of intimidation. A policeman will be posted outside every polling station except those in kibbutzim — "where nothing is likely to happen," Mr. Bar-Shalom said.

In addition, large police reserve forces supplemented by radio prowl cars will be standing by in case of serious trouble. Only the reserve forces will be armed, the others will have small batons.

The superintendent has appealed to the public to allow policemen to vote without having to queue, thus ensuring a speedy return to their posts — which they will maintain in relays for 24 hours.

Embassy Employee Suspect Smuggler

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Police needed two pick-up trucks to carry away all the contraband whiskey and cigarettes found in a recent raid of the flat of a clerk employed at a Latin American Embassy.

The minor official, who is Jewish and does not enjoy diplomatic immunity, has not been arrested. He is suspected of flooding the local market for months past with smuggled luxury goods.

One of his alleged "distributors," a neighbour, who runs a grocery store in North Tel Aviv, has been arrested.

If police can prove their case against the clerk, the matter will be dealt with by the Foreign Ministry.

It took police months to track down the source of the smuggled goods — although dozens of young Tel Avivians and even the waiters of a certain cafe here which the official frequented claimed to know all about the affair.

It is thought the official ordered the smuggled goods in the Embassy's name, then kept them for himself.

Since his arrival in this country, he has become well known for his lavish parties.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Ministry will take up the matter only after the police and customs officials have concluded their investigation.

Orphanage Head Held As Currency Offender

The Director of the Diskin Orphanage in Jerusalem, Rabbi Abraham Rotstein, has been remanded in custody for 10 days on suspicion of smuggling dollars out of the country. Arrested together with 65-year-old Rabbi Rotstein was Hanoch Rabinowitz, also a resident of Jerusalem.

According to the Jerusalem police spokesman, the pair is accused of buying, over a period of time, cheques and currency running into thousands of dollars, and illegally sending them to another country, presumably the U.S.

How the money was utilized is still unclear, although it is assumed that it was sold to Israelis going abroad.

Last week three people were arrested in Tel Aviv on a similar charge. Their interrogation led the police to Rabbi Rotstein and Rabinowitz. The police spokesman said, however, that the two groups operated independently of each other.

THE THREE-MAN Israel team which took part in the Paraplegic Olympiad in London arrived at Lydda Airport yesterday by El Al. The team came third in the table tennis and swimming tournaments.

Galili Wants '1948 Affair' Probed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, Mr. Israel Galili, M.K., said yesterday he would request the forthcoming Fifth Knesset to establish an enquiry committee to probe an allegation by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion that he had never held any official post in the Army during the War of Independence.

Mr. Ben-Gurion made this statement about his former aide in an article published in "Davar" this week.

Mr. Galili was head of the Hagana national staff when the office was abolished on May 3, 1948. However, Mr. Galili told reporters yesterday, it was Mr. Ben-Gurion, who then held the Defence portfolio of the Jewish Agency, who asked him to "continue to manage things" until the Provisional Government made new arrangements.

Technically, Mr. Galili said, it was true that he had not had an official post, but, in fact, had served as Deputy to the Minister of Defence. It was he who signed the order admitting the Irgun Zva'i Leumi and Lehi groups into the Army, Mr. Galili said.

Asked whether he approved of the Altalena shooting, Mr. Galili said the order to shoot was not given by him, but that he did not disapprove of it.

'Lavonists' Urge Blank Ballots

POST Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — A "blank ballot" protest campaign was begun yesterday by Mr. Lavon's supporters within Ihud Hakibbutzim, the Mapai-affiliated kibbutz movement.

The aim of the campaign is to persuade as many voters to possible in kibbutzim to drop a blank ballot into the box on polling day as a sign of protest against the official Mapai leadership. It is understood that the organization that was active during the "affair" as part of the "defence of democracy" movement will also join the campaign.

(A later report suggested that the campaign might be halted, as it was feared that response would be small, and would reveal that Mr. Lavon's following is very limited.)

Consultations on this issue took place with his close supporters immediately after Mr. Lavon's return on Tuesday. Since yesterday, several leading members of the former Hever Hakvutzot and Gordonia movements are touring settlements to promote the blank ballot scheme.

It is learned, however, that a number of Ihud Hakibbutzim members who supported Mr. Lavon during the "affair" are nevertheless strongly opposed to the protest vote for fear such a move may irreparably undermine their position within the Party.

At the same time, those of Mr. Lavon's supporters who put out the "Besha'ar" pamphlet presenting his case are preparing publication of a weekly organ to appear immediately after the elections. While they had decided to halt their activities during the election campaign so as not to be accused of harming Mapai's chances, it is understood that they intend to come out with a formal call to renew the labour coalition within the Government despite the "affair."

25% Increase In Wine Grape Yield

A 25 per cent increase in the yield of wine grapes — to the estimated value of 25,000 tons — is expected this year as compared to last, it was announced yesterday after a tour by members of the executive of the Wine Growers Council to the Carmel Mizrachi wine press at Zikhron Ya'acov and the Eliaz wine press at Benyamina.

The main increase is expected to come from vineyards in the southern areas. The possibility of growing more grapes in mountain and hilly areas was discussed at a meeting held after the tour.

Wooden Vases Found 2,500 Years Old

ATHENS (AP). — Fifteen wooden vases carved by Greek artists 2,500 years ago have been found, remarkably well preserved in mud, the Greek Archaeological Society has announced.

"Wood usually crumbles into dust when exposed to the air," said Dr. John Papadimitrou, Society Director. "No other Greek vases of wood exist today."

The find, the first of its kind, was made near the ancient Temple of Artemis at Vravron, 23 miles east of Athens (which was one of the 12 cities of Attica) near Marathon.

Pilgrims to Mt. Zion As Elul Begins

Thousands of pilgrims from Israel and abroad yesterday went up to Mt. Zion to attend the traditional *slihot* services marking the beginning of the month of Elul — the Month of Repentance before *Rosh Hashana*.

The first pilgrims were already on the Mount at sunrise.

Courts Refuse to Release Shtarkes, Moshav Members

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Reb Nahman Shtarkes' lawyers yesterday failed to persuade the Supreme Court to order the release of their client — grandfather of missing nine-year-old Yossele Schuhmacher — from Ramle Prison.

At the same time, the Jerusalem District Court turned down an appeal by Zalman Kutt and Amram Gross — both members of Moshav Komemiut, where the kidnapped child was hidden — who also asked to be released from detention.

With the arrest yesterday of Haim Ostrovsky and Menachem Moses, also of the Agudat Yisrael Moshav, the number of Komemiut members detained reached six. The other two are Reuven Kutt, brother of Zalman, and Rachel, his wife. Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, M.K., whom Yossele's mother accused of being implicated in the hiding of her son, is a "relative of Zalman and Rachel Kutt — but a distant one," Mrs. Lorincz told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Police, still baffled by the 18-month-long mystery of the kidnapped boy, are now drafting an order for the arrest of Shalom Shtarkes — the child's uncle, now in London. The charge against the uncle, a police spokesman said, is "concealment."

He went on to assure the *Post* that the police "have put their best men on the job of finding Yossele" and are working "night and day."

It was learned last night that Pinhas Rappaport, of Bnei Brak, who was detained for questioning on Wednesday, was formerly a member of Moshav Komemiut.

Nissim to Investigate Youth Aliya Centres

A representative of Chief Rabbi Nissim will visit Youth Aliya transit centres to investigate charges made by representatives of the Rabbinical Council of America (orthodox) that the state of religious observance in these places is unsatisfactory. According to a statement issued yesterday by Rabbi Nissim's office, the head of Youth Aliya, Mr. Moshe Kol, agreed to this step yesterday at the request of Rabbi Nissim.

It was also agreed that none of the children would be transferred to permanent places of settlement before Sunday, when Mr. Kol will meet with the Chief Rabbi in his office.

Most of the 150 members of the visiting R.C.A. group left by El Al yesterday after a three-week visit.

Karaite Synagogue Begun in Ramle

RAMLE. — The Minister of Finance was guest of honour at the laying of the cornerstone of a new synagogue for the Karaite community in Ramle on Wednesday. Present were the community's spiritual leader, Rabbi Emanuel Masouda; Deputy Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu, and the Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Dr. S. Z. Cahana, and about 1,000 members of the community. *(Ifim)*

U.K., Denmark File Euromart Bids

BRUSSELS.—Britain yesterday formally applied for membership of the European Economic Community (the Common Market), it was officially announced here.

Mr. Arthur H. Tandy, British Ambassador to the six-nation Community, handed Britain's application to M. Christian Clames, Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers, the Community's governing body.

Two hours later, Denmark also formally applied for membership. An application from Ireland was received last week. *(Reuter, AP)*

£3m. for Smouha's Suez Losses

LONDON (Reuter).—The British Smouha family, former owners of the "Smouha City" area in western Alexandria, have been awarded £3,106,516 compensation for the expropriation of their estates by the Egyptian Government during the Suez crisis in 1956, it was announced yesterday.

The family had claimed £12.5m. for the area, which constituted about one-sixth of Alexandria.

The award followed a five-day hearing by the Foreign Compensation Commission which ended here two weeks ago.

Smouha Family Estates, former developers of the "City," claimed that the value of the property was increasing year by year, and had increased 15 times in the 20 years after 1935.

Mr. Ellis Smouha, a barrister, told the Commission that none of the properties or income from them had been returned to the family. He said the estate was bought by his father after World War I. It included two lakes, and had later been developed as villa zones, with sections left as gardens to maintain amenities. Other sections were to be used for flats, offices, cinemas, and similar buildings.

An agreement negotiated between the British and Egyptian Governments in 1959 provided for £27.5m. to be paid as compensation to former British owners of Egyptianized property. The Commission already has paid out about £6m. as the result of claims, which are paid out on a percentage basis on a sliding scale proportional to the amount involved.

Nasser Makes Pledge To Greek Community

ATHENS (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff arrived home yesterday after a three-day visit to Egypt during which he conferred with UAR Ministers on the difficulties being encountered by Egypt's 50,000-strong Greek community.

After an hour-long meeting with Nasser on Wednesday night, Mr. Averoff said he was "fairly satisfied." He said he had been assured that no obstacles would be placed in the way of Greeks working in Egypt, providing the companies employing them kept within the law.

Their general discussions he described as most gratifying as Nasser had faced international problems "with real broadness of mind."

DIESEL VEHICLE BAN MOOTED IN JORDAN

The Jordan Health Minister has asked the Cabinet to recommend legislation prohibiting diesel-powered vehicles from operating in urban areas, on the grounds the gas exhaust is a cause of tuberculosis and lung cancer.

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BEDELL SMITH

By ABBA EBAN

The passing of General Bedell Smith comes as no surprise to his friends who have seen his emaciated figure struggling with public concerns for so many years. If ever a man's life was sustained for years by unaided will-power it was his.

American history enshrines him as General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff in Europe — shrewd, phlegmatic at times, vituperative in castigating those who met his Chief's decisions with obstruction or delay. All the war literature is generous in the part allotted to Bedell in those decisions and in their execution.

He conformed less than any man on earth with the conventional picture of the diplomat. But it was diplomacy that claimed him after a period of service as Director of the CIA, preceded by a tour of duty in Moscow where he established his warm friendship with Golda Meir. Three years before that, in the D.P. camps of Europe, Ben-Gurion had aroused his fascinated interest during a tense and ardent encounter in the very shadow of human anguish.

There was Jewish blood in his lineage. It was revealed to me in an extraordinary burst of emotion during a dinner at Reuven Shiloah's home in Washington.

I saw him often during his term as Under-Secretary of State during the first two years of John Foster Dulles' tenure. The strain inherent in co-existence between two such volcanic personalities was plain to those of us who worked closely with both — and Bedell Smith's resignation came as no surprise.

It is difficult to convey to Israeli readers how intimately, though anonymously, he was entangled in our affairs. His counsel could be harsh as well as amiable — but there was no major issue in which we did not ask ourselves — and sometimes ask him — what Bedell Smith thinks.

Israel was reflected to him through her personalities. The psychology of "decision making" was his main concern, as attested by his book "Seven Great Decisions." This was why Ben-Gurion fascinated him along the entire road from 1948 to Sinai. For Golda he had affection, for Reuven Shiloah an almost paternal mixture of solicitude and judicious rebuke. I once took Moshe Dayan to see him in Washington, only to receive a soldierly diatribe against "retaliation operations." But a year later, after Sinai, Bedell Smith sent him a copy of his book dedicated to The Israel General "who did what I could not have done. I had all the resources."

He never saw the living Israel. But the Israel idea conquered his heart and illuminated his vision. Two photographs come to my mind. One is in all the books, portraying Bedell Smith sternly receiving the Nazi capitulation. The other, in my possession, shows Bedell Smith and myself ratifying the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between our countries. I believe that he pressed upon his pen with a special emphasis and emotion.

Haifa Civil Servants Call Off Strike

HAIFA. — The general strike of local civil servants, which was due to start this morning, has been called off.

The heads of the Government offices concerned yesterday agreed to start immediate negotiations with the employees' committees on their demands for upgrading.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of the committees with representatives of the Haifa Labour Council, the Histadrut Trade Union Department and the National Secretariat of the Civil Servants' Union.

Earlier this week, 5,000 of the city's 7,600 civil servants went on strike for two hours.

The model for the civil servants is the regrading pushed through by the railway personnel. They would like similar concessions extended to all Government services.

Petah Tikva Staff Stage Warning Strike

PETAH TIKVA.—More than 600 Municipal employees held a two-hour warning strike yesterday afternoon in support of their demands for the upgrading of 220 of their number.

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers Committee, Mr. D. Abrahami, said that the Committee would discuss what further steps to take this morning. Some members of the Committee are in favour of declaring a 24-hour warning strike, beginning on Saturday night.

Sde Dov Equipment Moved to Negev

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Airport equipment from the Sde Dov airfield here has already been transferred to "another site," *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

It was announced this week that Sde Dov, used by Arkia, the internal airline, would be liquidated inside of 18 months to make way for real estate development. The area of about 16,000 dunams, will be turned into a residential area, according to the Municipal spokesman.

The deeds to the land are held by thousands of persons, who have demanded permission to build on 40 per cent of it. Landowners have won two cases in the Supreme Court against the Municipality, the spokesman pointed out.

It was decided to go ahead with the airfield's liquidation now because of increasing pressure from the landowners.

Employers Urged Not To Pay C-o-L Rise

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV.—The Presidium of the Manufacturers Association yesterday decided to contact all employers and urge them not to pay the five per cent cost-of-living allowance increase as demanded unilaterally by the Histadrut. The Presidium also appealed to the Government to reconsider its decision to meet the Histadrut's demand.

Negotiations between the Association and the Histadrut were broken off Wednesday when no agreement could be reached on the allowance rise.

Detour in Lebanon For J.N.F. Blasting

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — J.N.F. and Lebanese authorities concluded an agreement this week through the Mixed Armistice Commission for the safeguarding of life and property during the construction of a land development project by the J.N.F. near the Metulla-Beirut road.

J.N.F. workers had to use explosives which might have endangered traffic on the road, which runs parallel with the frontier on the Lebanese side.

Lebanese policemen have now diverted traffic on a 800 metres stretch near their police station at Tel Il Nehas. The Lebanese authorities have agreed to take all precautions to safeguard life and property on their side while the J.N.F. has undertaken to pay for any damages caused by the blasting operations. The work is to be concluded in a fortnight.

Number 428082 Wins IL30,000 in Payis Draw

TEL AVIV. — Number 428082 won the IL30,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw. Number 345531 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 0 and 7 won IL2 each, while numbers ending in 9270, 8483, 2435, 6459, 8835, 3143, 8908, 4857, 5898, 9146, 6194, and 9804 won IL40 each.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 486397; 182702; 124788; 290145; 428018; 168525; 236568; 394864; 126487; 230896.

The following won IL500: 307890; 437867; 330183; 208742; 489702; 272880; 430068; 276385; 341893; 130450; 255229; 106239; 304533; 173645; 191108; 261699; 435748; 145728; 219628; 150419.

THE MORTGAGE Bank Ltd. has decided to pay a seven per cent interim dividend to shareholders.

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

$3m. Plant Envisaged To Use Excess Ethylene Output

By DAVID KRIVINE, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Before construction of the new $16m. petro-chemical complex in Haifa has properly got under way, a second factory is planned for erection at an investment of $3m., to use the ethylene that will be produced in Haifa two years from now, and convert it into a wide variety of synthetic building materials and artificial leather, Government sources told *The Jerusalem Post* this week.

Ethylene cannot be easily exported because of the high cost of transport. The 15,000 tons of local output will have to be processed in the country.

Part of it is already booked for a second plant in the petro-chemical complex, to make polyethylene. This can be exported and will also be manufactured locally into plastic wrapping materials, for one.

Ethylene will also be used by the Bromine Company in the Negev in the manufacture of ethylene di-bromide.

The latest investment — a joint project of Electro-chemical Industries (Frutarom) and the Delek Corporation — will absorb the remaining supplies of ethylene, together with the chlorine (produced by Frutarom) and turn out poly-vinyl-chlorine (PVC). This is a plastic substance which can be turned into a wide variety of products, including artificial leather, upholstery, plastic floor tiles and an insulating material for underground pipes.

Two Years to Build

The PVC factory will take two years to build, and ethylene will only become available when the petro-chemical plant is completed. The construction of the two industrial branches is thus being closely synchronised.

Another synthetic material — fibreglass — will be manufactured from the quartz rock and glass sand being mined in the Negev, according to Mr. N. Vidan, head of the Industrial Division at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Foreign investors will participate in the construction of a $2.5m. factory in Kfar Yeruham for the production of reinforced fibreglass, at present imported for the manufacture of Sussita cars. It can also be used as a satisfactory substitute for wood or metal in boats, furniture and equipment for schools and hospitals.

The material is light, resilient and completely fireproof.

The Kfar Yeruham plant will also produce heat-resistant glass and oven-ware. Soda ash, required in the manufacturing process, is imported now at $80 a ton, and the possibility is being studied of manufacturing it locally.

Another material used in the production of reinforced fibreglass is polyester, whose production began a year ago in the Makhteshim plant.

Other Investments

Delek is undertaking additional smaller investments associated with the use of petroleum by-products. In each case it will take part in the management of existing and new plants, in order to expand production. These projects include:

- Pressure Lubricants, Lydda, in which Delek has purchased one-third of the shares. The plant blends imported oils and regenerates used oils (which it buys from garages). Under the new programme it will produce industrial oils — with the aid of know-how from a well-known foreign company — and will also renovate used oil drums, achieving an output of 50-60,000 reconditioned drums a year. Fellow investor in this company is the Federman-Miami group.
- Delek has purchased 60 per cent control of Bitum Chemical Works, Haifa, and is seeking, with the aid of two foreign companies, to develop new uses for asphalt — a by-product of petroleum.
- Delek is planning, with the participation of other local interests and the backing of a big international firm, to form a company for the manufacture of pesticides and toxic sprays, some of which are made from petroleum derivates. It is possible that the plant will be sited in Ashdod.
- It is also developing its operations overseas, partly through its 30 per cent interests in Amiraspas, which has started to export liquified gas and gas installations to Africa, and partly through a research assignment in the exploitation of natural gas in partnership with a well-known French firm.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	9/8	10/8
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel Dollar	101¼	102¾
3½% Zmudot Dollar	94¼	94¾
4½% Defence Loan	107¾	107¾
4½% Hous. Loan H	104¼	104¾
6½% Local Author.	107¼	107¾
6 % Keren Hay. III	105¾	106¼
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	111	113
6 % Fert. and Chem	100¾	102¼
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	98¾	98¾
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	114¼	115
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	109	109
6½% Local Author.	114¼	115
6 % Keren Hay. III	113¾	112¾
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	126	127½
6% 1965 C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	103¾	103¾
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	104¼	104¾
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv.	105¾	105¾
ORD. SHARES		
Free Market Quotations	2/8	10/8
Housing Savings 60	97½	98
Govt. L'n Short Term	98.32	98.32
Basit	124.4	126.6
Shikun (IL50)	97½	97½
PIA	130½	131½
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	542	543
Otzar Hit. reg.	320	320
Gen. Mort. new	382	382
B'k. Leumi "A" or	353	353
Develop. Bank	142¾	143¾
Afr. Pal. Invest.	341½	323¾
ILDC 1960	268	268
Rassco Pref.	168¾	169¾
Ata Textile	191¾	191¾
Dubek	119	118½
Fert. & Chem.	113¾	113¾
Pal. Cold Storage	221½	220
Pal. Potash	480	478½
Teva	174	174
Phoenicia	110¾	110¾
Paper Mills	168¼	168¾
Assia & Bej. Bros.	245	245½
Sheman	97¾	97¾
Delek 11/12	314¾	318
Jordan Explor.	88	85
Ellern Invest.	310	310
B'k. Leumi Invest.	332	332
Moller Textile	148	147½
Nehushtan	130½	130½
Alliance "B"	20.45	20.45
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	497	491
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	150½	149¾
Discount Inv.	133½	134½
CURB		
Lapidoth	225	225
Naphta	115	114
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	108½	108½
PIA	151½	151½

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YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Irregular
Ord. Shares	Higher

AS REPORTED BY

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151½ PURCHASE PRICE

Yeshiva University Alumni Assoc.

(ISRAEL CHAPTER)

Extends a cordial invitation to a reunion of Y.U. Alumni (Israel and abroad)

Sunday, August 13, 8 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo, 58 King George St. Jerusalem

A REUNION

of

former Betarim from Austria

will take place at Z.O.A. House, Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, August 13, at 9 p.m.

Guest Speaker: NAHUM LEVIN, M.K.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

O. SEIDMAN
CONVENOR

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

General Certificate of Education

The next examination for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv in January 1962. Entries should be made in person during the period August 21 to August 31 through:

The Examinations Officer, The British Council, 11 Rehov Idelson, P.O.B. 1260, Tel Aviv, Tel. 28041/2.

No entries will be accepted after August 31. Office hours are: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained from the British Council (76 agora).

Read the ISRAELITISCHES WOCHENBLATT

This independent paper published in Switzerland will keep you fully informed, week by week, in German and French of everything that has been happening in the political, religious and cultural field to Jews all over the world. Large advertising section for business and personal notices.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

Hilde Markowicz (née Wolff)

The funeral will leave on Friday, 11.8.61, at 1.15 from Danziger Hospital, 11 Rehov Gruzenberg, Tel Aviv.

Dr. Ernst Markowicz and Family

Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality
Department for Youth Education and Culture

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
HEBREW LANGUAGE DIVISION

Morning and Evening Hebrew Ulpanim

For Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced Pupils

REGISTRATION AND PARTICULARS:
Department for Youth Education and Culture, 39 Sderot David Hameloch and at the Municipal Bureau, 42 Rehov Frishman.

Soviet Communist Programme (VI)

Proletariat Versus Bourgeoisie

Following is the sixth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass, and published last week:

THE basic contradiction of the contemporary world, that between socialism and imperialism, does not eliminate the great contradictions rending the capitalist world. The aggressive military blocs founded under the aegis of the United States of America are time and again faced with crises. The international state-monopoly organizations springing up under the motto of "integration," the mitigation of the market problem, are in reality new forms of the redivision of the world capitalist market and are becoming seats of acute strain and conflict.

The contradictions between the principal imperialist powers are growing deeper. The economic rehabilitation of the imperialist countries defeated in the Second War leads to the revival of the old and the emergence of new knots of imperialist rivalry and conflict. The Anglo-American, Franco-American, Franco-German, American-German, Anglo-German, Japanese-American and other contradictions are becoming especially acute. Fresh contradictions will inevitably arise and grow in the imperialist camp.

The American monopolies and their British and French allies are openly assisting the resurgence of West German imperialism which is cynically advocating aggressive aims of revenge and preparing a war against the Socialist countries and other European states. A dangerous centre of aggression, imperilling the peace and security of all peoples is being revived in the heart of Europe. In the Far East the American monopolies are reviving Japanese militarism, another dangerous hotbed of war threatening the peoples of Asia and, above all, the Socialist countries.

The interests of the small group of imperialist powers are incompatible with the interests of other countries, the interests of all peoples. Deep-rooted antagonism divides the imperialist countries from the countries that have won national independence and those that are fighting for liberation.

Inimical to Progress

Contemporary capitalism is inimical to the vital interests and progressive aspirations of all mankind. Capitalism, with its exploitation of man by man, with its chauvinist and racist ideology, with its moral degradation, its rampage of profiteering, corruption and crime, is defiling society, the family, and man.

The bourgeois system came into being with the alluring slogans of liberty, equality, fraternity. But the bourgeoisie made use of these slogans merely to elbow out the feudal gentry and to assume power. Instead of equality a new gaping abyss of social and economic inequality appeared. Not fraternity but ferocious class struggle reigns in bourgeois society.

Monopoly capital is revealing its reactionary, anti-democratic substance more and more strikingly. It does not tolerate even the former bourgeois-democratic freedoms, although it proclaims them for its demagogic ends. In the current stage of historical development it is getting harder for the bourgeoisie to propagate, as heretofore, slogans of equality and liberty. The upswing of the international labour movement restricts the manoeuvres of finance capital. Finance capital can no longer squash revolutionary sentiments and cope with the inexorably growing anti-imperialist movement by means of the old slogans and by bribing the labour bureaucracy.

Having taken full possession of the principal material values, monopoly capital refuses to share political power with anyone. It has established a dictatorship, the dictatorship of the minority over the majority, the dictatorship of the capitalist monopolies over society.

Specious Slogans

The ideologists of imperialism hide the dictatorship of monopoly capital behind specious slogans of freedom and democracy. They declare the imperialist powers to be countries of the "free world" and represent the ruling bourgeois circles as opponents of all dictatorship. In reality, however, freedom in the imperialist world signifies nothing but freedom to exploit the working class, the working people, not only at home, but in all the other countries that fall under the iron heel of the monopolies.

The bourgeoisie gives extensive publicity to the allegedly democratic nature of its election laws, singing special praise to its multi-party system and the possibility of nominating many candidates. In reality, however, the monopolists deprive the masses of the opportunity to express their will and elect genuine champions of their interests. Being in control of such potent means as capital, the press, radio, cinema, television and also of their henchmen in the trade unions and other mass organizations, they mislead the masses, imposing their own candidates upon the electorate. The different bourgeois parties are usually no more than different factions of the ruling bourgeoisie.

The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie also grossly violates the will of the electorate. Whenever the bourgeoisie sees that the working people are likely to use their constitutional rights to elect a considerable number of the champions of their interests to the legislative organs, it brazenly alters the election system and arbitrarily limits the number of working people's representatives in Parliament.

The financial oligarchy resorts to the establishment of Fascist regimes, banking on the army, police and gendarmerie as a last refuge from the people's wrath, particularly when the masses try to make use even of their democratic rights, albeit curtailed, to uphold their interests and end the all-pervading power of the monopolies. Although the vicious German and Italian fascism has crashed, Fascist regimes still survive in some countries and fascism is being revived in new forms in others.

Thus, the world imperialist system is rent by deep-rooted and acute contradictions. The antagonism of labour and capital, the contradictions between the people and the monopolies, growing militarism, the break-up of the colonial system, contradictions between the imperialist countries, conflicts and contradictions between the young national states and the old colonial powers, and — most important of all — the precipitous growth of world socialism, are sapping and destroying imperialism, leading to its weakening and collapse.

Not even nuclear weapons can protect the monopoly bourgeoisie from the unalterable course of historical development. Mankind has learned the true face of capitalism. Hundreds of millions of people see that capitalism is a system of economic chaos and periodical crises, chronic unemployment, mass poverty and indiscriminate waste of productive forces, a system fraught with the danger of war. Mankind does not want to, and will not, tolerate the historically out-dated capitalist system.

5. The International Revolutionary Movement of the Working Class

The international revolutionary movement of the working class has achieved epoch-making victories. Its chief gain is the world Socialist system. The example of victorious socialism has a revolutionizing effect on the minds of the working people of the capitalist world; it inspires them to fight against imperialism and greatly facilitates their struggle.

Social forces that are to ensure the victory of socialism are taking shape, multiplying and becoming steeled in the womb of capitalist society. A new contingent of the world proletariat — the young working-class movement of the newly-free, dependent and colonial countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America — has entered the world arena. Marxist-Leninist parties have arisen and matured. They are becoming a universally recognized national force enjoying ever greater prestige and followed by large sections of the working people.

The international revolutionary movement has accumulated vast experience in the struggle against imperialism and its placemen in the ranks of the working class. It has become more mature ideologically and possesses great organized might and a militantly dynamic spirit. The trade union movement, which unites vast masses of working people, is playing an increasing role.

Trade Unionism

The capitalist countries are continuously shaken by class battles. Militant actions of the working class in defence of its economic and political interests are growing in number. The working class and all working people have frequently imperilled the class rule of the bourgeoisie. In an effort to maintain its power, the finance oligarchy, in addition to methods of suppression, uses diverse ways of deceiving and corrupting the working class and its organizations, and of splitting the trade union movement on a national and international scale.

It bribes the top stratum of trade unions, cooperatives and other organizations and swells the labour bureaucracy, to which it allots lucrative positions in industry, the municipal bodies and the government apparatus. Anti-Communist and anti-labour legislation, the banning of Communist parties, wholesale dismissal of Communists and other progressive workers, blacklisting in industry, government employee loyalty screening, police reprisals against the democratic press, and the suppression of strikes by military force have all become routine methods of action for the governments of the imperialist bourgeoisie in their efforts to preserve their dictatorship.

The reactionary forces in individual capitalist countries can no longer cope with the growing forces of democracy and socialism. Struggle and competition between the capitalist states do not preclude, however, a certain unity among them in the face of the increasing strength of socialism and the working-class movement. The imperialists form reactionary alliances; they enter into mutual agreements and set up military blocs and bases spearheaded not only against the Socialist countries, but also against the revolutionary working-class and national-liberation movement. The reactionary bourgeoisie in a number of European states have in peacetime opened the doors of their countries to foreign troops.

The bourgeoisie seeks to draw definite lessons from the October Revolution and the victories of socialism. It is using new methods to cover up the ulcers and vices of the capitalist system. Although all these methods render the activities of the revolutionary forces in the capitalist countries more difficult, they cannot reduce the contradictions between labour and capital.

Shift to Left

The world situation today is more favourable to the working class movement. The achievements of the U.S.S.R. and the world Socialist system as a whole, the deepening crisis of world capitalism, the growing influence of the Communist parties among the masses, and the ideological breakdown of reformism have brought about a substantial change in the conditions of class struggle that is to the advantage of the working people. Even in those countries where reformism still holds strong positions, appreciable shifts to the Left are taking place in the working-class movement.

In the new historical situation, the working class of many countries can, even before capitalism is overthrown, compel the bourgeoisie to carry out measures that transcend ordinary reforms and are of vital importance to the working class and the progress of its struggle for socialism, as well as to the majority of the nation. By uniting large sections of the working people, the working class can make ruling circles cease preparations for a new world war, renounce the idea of starting local wars, and use the economy for peaceful purposes; it can beat the offensive of Fascist reaction and bring about the implementation of a national programme for peace, independence, democratic rights and a certain improvement of the living standard of the people.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.)

VISITORS' GALLERY: John Barimah Asare

LISTENER FROM AFRICA

AN eager, open face and teeth flashing white in a sudden gay smile — these are your first impressions of a young man who is typical of many of his generation in West Africa. He is John Barimah Asare, of Kumasi in Ghana, who is now ending a 10-day stay in Israel as the guest of Kol Yisrael.

Mr. Asare is one of the many thousands of people in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia who listen regularly to Kol Yisrael's English

John Barimah Asare

broadcasts to Africa and one of the many hundreds who keep up a regular correspondence with the Israeli broadcasting service. At the moment he is the envy of them all, for he is the winner of the Chain of Friendship contest which offered as its prize a free 10-day trip to Israel. A similar contest was held for French-speaking West Africa, the winner of which is also due here shortly.

The terms of the contest were simple — the entrant merely had to provide the names of five of his friends, asking them to write to Kol Yisrael and send in their turn the names of five friends. All the names received were then put in a hat and a lottery held. The winning name was drawn at a special gathering held in Haifa and broadcast live to Africa.

Twenty-four-year old John Barimah Asare is a junior civil servant and when he is not listening to the nightly broadcasts from Jerusalem or attending evening classes, he works as a clerk in the Division of Public Construction. The Division is responsible for road construction and the building of government offices — "there is plenty of work of this kind going on, particularly in Accra," he comments. Asked whether he is married, Mr. Asare replied in the negative, but added that he hoped to get promotion in his job soon and then his new grade would carry a salary on which he could afford to marry, as well as continue to help support his five sisters. A clerical assistant with elementary school education earns £170 per annum in government employ he told us, while department heads with university training command a salary of £700.

More News Wanted

When asked what kind of programmes he liked most on the Kol Yisrael broadcasts to West Africa, he told us that he and his friends enjoyed the musical programmes and the Bible Quiz, but that he himself would like to have the news bulletins expanded.

"Then I should be able to learn much more about what is happening all over the world. Your bulletins from Israel give much more general world news than many other radio stations we can pick up in Ghana," he added in explanation.

Asare's face lights up as he talks of what he has seen during his visit to Israel. "I thought everything was going to look ancient," he says, "but instead it is all bright and new." Africans know their Bible well and Israeli place-names are as familiar to them as those of their own home provinces. It was easy to see from Mr. Asare's expression how moved he had been to tread the streets of Jerusalem and Nazareth.

Like most African townsmen, Asare comes of peasant stock and his real home is not so much Kumasi, the town of almost a quarter of a million inhabitants where he works, as the Ashanti village in which he was born. "Here in Israel you have so much machinery in the fields," he notes. "In Ghana, most of the farmers use small implements, like hoes. And in my part of the country the main crops are yams, rice, maize, tomatoes and peppers."

The winner of the Chain of Friendship contest is prepared for a busy time when he gets back to Ghana because so many of his friends have already asked him to meet them in groups and tell them of his experiences in Israel.

Popular Broadcasts

The popularity of Kol Yisrael's broadcasts to Africa may be gauged from the scores of letters received in Jerusalem every week. The writers are supplied with small souvenirs from Israel as well as pamphlets of an informative nature which circulate from hand to hand in towns and villages.

Some of the questions asked and comments made in these letters are particularly interesting. One African recently wrote to ask whether Israel manufactured any apparatus for distilling water by solar energy, as he needed distilled water for his laboratory work and lives on the edge of the Sahara. Another correspondent wrote to congratulate Israel on "the wonderful achievement" of Shavit II. Yet another sent greetings to "good old Ben" and "that wonderful woman, Mrs. Golda Meir."

Many write asking for prayers to be offered for them in Jerusalem, while several African Moslems have asked whether they would be welcome in Israel. Almost invariably the writers express their appreciation of Israel's help to the new States of of Africa. The most frequent comment is one received the other day: "I shall not be able to believe that Jerusalem is on earth and not in Heaven as I had always thought, until I visit the Holy City and see it with my own eyes."

F. D.

MARGINAL COMMENT

OF DICTATORS

By Marie Syrkin

How eagerly a chap I know
Seeks to dispel my tourist glow!
I learn before his next appointment
How many flies are in his ointment.

"The millionth immigrant? What of it?
What an election stunt was Shavit!
This science fiction is a bore;
Besides, how Eshkol's taxes soar!
Sinai? the Negev? I must own a
Mixed satisfaction in Dimona.
Of course, what's been achieved is very—
For thirteen years — extraordinary,
But that's no decent reason why
Folks should keep voting for Mapai".

Then he lets fall his biggest chip:
"Besides, there's the dictatorship.
Jewish dictators need not be
Like those observed in history.
Our dictator, Israeli fashion,
More subtly stirs your civic passion.
There's more than one way to suppress;
We have more parties than you'd guess.
Goodness, how they proliferate
In our authoritarian state,
And what outrageous public capers
They cut in all their endless papers.
But does he try to still the noise
Of all these over-vocal boys?
Our dictator would never fall in
The vulgar pattern of a Stalin.
You know how our man seizes power
And makes our little country cower?
Unblushingly he shows his fire
By brutal offers to retire;
There was that savage Sde Boker
And now the mess of the Affair;
(He should enforce a seemly quiet
and spare us this chaotic riot.)
How does he keep us in subjection?
It's weird — he calls for an election.
How costly, how undemocratic!
A government should be more static."

"The other parties? They're not much;
I don't admire their views as such.
So now I'm sure you comprehend
Why change is better in the end.
Don't get me wrong; we all agree
There's really no one like B.G."

Jerusalem, August 11.

Readers' Letters

YOUTH ALIYA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to your news item and editorial on Mr. Moshe Kol's statement in your issue of today, we should like to point out that the communication of the Rabbinical Council of America to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Interior and the Head of Youth Aliya, as well as Rabbi Abu-Hatzira's letter to Mr. Kol, praised Youth Aliya and all those who cooperate with it in raising funds, organizing immigration and integrating the children in this country. But notwithstanding all its respect for Mr. Kol, Religious Jewry here and abroad does not believe that he is lord and master of this far-flung enterprise, but only a representative who must be mindful of the voice of the people and the voice of the Almighty.

Mr. Kol's statement ignores three facts:

1. The Ramat Hadassah Reception Centre which he describes as "traditional" does have a kasher kitchen and a fine synagogue, but at present offers no possibilities of offering the children the kind of an atmosphere in which the children grew up, for all the counsellors except two are non-religious, there are no facilities of any kind for Torah or traditional learning and no attempt is being made to provide the youngsters with religious surroundings.

2. Mr. Kol himself has admitted that 55 per cent of the children were religious, and it will not do to talk about processing in the transit country or about parents who are not here and have not had a chance to decide things for themselves. The right and proper criterion in such conditions is to continue to educate the youngsters in institutions similar to the ones they attended abroad—which were all Talmudei Torah and Yeshivot.

3. Independent public opinion has been aroused, and the protest can in no wise be dismissed as electioneering propaganda.

We do not feel the protest has jeopardized the safety of either the children or their parents.

As for your comment that there is not enough room for the children in religious institutions, we should like to point out clearly and unequivocally that there are enough places in such institutions.

Yours, etc.
RABBI I.E. ITTAMAR
Chief Secretary
The Chief Rabbinate of Israel
Jerusalem, August 9.

ZIMRIYA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I'm aboard the plane bringing me back from Israel, and as a member of the Coopersmith Chorus of New York, I strongly disagree with the letter I just finished reading entitled "Zimriya Complaint," as the comments were not all justified. Though everything may not have been perfect at all times, I'm sure that most of us agree that the Zimriya provided us with more than adequate facilities, and the meals were comparable to those I ate at the Kings Hotel in Jerusalem which cost us IL5 each.

I was up at 5 a.m. this morning to catch the early flight and found the caretaker of the Balfour School, where we were staying, cleaning the shower and toilets which were up to American standards.

Yours, etc.
ELEANOR FINKELSTEIN
Brooklyn, August 7.

Eliaz Wine Cellars

Nearly 4,000 tons of grapes will be used by Eliaz Wine Cellars, Benyamina, this season for marketing wine for Israel and export to 23 other countries. (and not as stated in Tuesday's issue)

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ג' באלול
August 15
is the anniversary
of the death of
Rabbi Abraham Yitzhak Hacohen Kook זיע"א
former Chief Rabbi of Israel
★
A special campaign in commemoration of his great work will be initiated,
Saturday, August 12
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and Saturday Aug. 19
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YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

ELECTION TACTICS

Haboker (Liberal) writes: "The Mapai Government, which takes pride in economic development and prosperity, has reduced the country to a financial, monetary and economic situation for which Mapai itself can find no solution."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes: "In the election campaign actions are permitted which are forbidden at other times... But we cannot forgive ridiculous attempts to credit one party with all that is of value in our national life." The paper accuses Mapai of evading the true election issues by "slandering" the other parties.

Shearim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) calls on the Oriental communities to "ignore "the lying propaganda of non-religious parties," and to vote for Poalei Agudat Yisrael, which has their true interests at heart."

Herut writes: "It is a well known fact that the Nazi murderers are nearly all still alive and in the prime of life. They have not been punished and they are all carrying out tasks connected with the rebuilding of Germany... as Government officials and in civilian capacities. Germany has not changed, as some apologists would like to persuade the Israeli public and world opinion." The paper claims that these Germans are training Col. Nasser's army and teaching it "the art of extermination."

Herut describes the Federal German Republic as "a country of Eichmanns and opposes attempts by Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion "to foster conciliation with the murderers."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) attacks Mr. Moshe Kol over the question of the distribution of immigrant children among Youth Aliya institutions.

Ha'aretz (non-party) **Davar** (Histadrut) and **Omer** (Histadrut) discuss the breaking off of negotiations between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association on the cost-of-living allowance.

Hatzofe (National Religious Party) discusses Mr. Khrushchev's attitude to the Berlin crisis.

Mifleget Poalei Eretz Israel
TEL AVIV DISTRICT
ELECTIONS HEADQUARTERS

Owners of passenger vehicles who wish to work FOR PAYMENT on Election Day (August 15, 1961) are requested to apply and register at the Transport Department, Mapai, Tel Aviv District, 9 Rehov Beilinson, Room 22, between 5 p.m.—8 p.m.

VOLUNTEERS with vehicles who have not yet registered for work on Election Day are requested to apply to the Transport Office, 9 Rehov Beilinson, Room 22, at the above time.

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